

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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May 16, 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 81, 2 p.m. 87
Humidity 83, 70

May 16, 1913. Temperature 6 a.m. 74 p.m. 75
Humidity 81, 77

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR
Barometer 29.88

2798 式式月四年寅甲

SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1914.

大拜禮 號六十月伍英華曆

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
\$36 PER ANNUM.

TELEGRAMS.

MEXICAN UNREST.

HEAVY CASUALTIES.

[Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph."]

London, Received May 16.
All foreigners are safe at Tampico.

General Gonzalez reports that in the fighting 34 rebels were killed and 128 wounded, while the Federals lost 280 killed and 600 wounded.

An electric storm interfering with the wireless delays further news.

Barracks Destroyed.

Later.

Admiral Mayo reports that the Federals destroyed the barracks at Tampico before quitting; otherwise the damage to the town is slight.

Hostile Act.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington states with reference to the capture and rumoured execution of the American marine named Parks, outside Vera Cruz, Mr. Bryan has informed President Huerta's Government that its conduct in withholding information as to the whereabouts of Parks is regarded as a hostile act.

NERVOUS DISORDERS THROUGH HEAT.

"Your stomach is only three-quarters of a stomach in the hot weather," once epigrammatically stated a distinguished officer in the army. This explains why people feel so run down and depressed just now. The digestion cannot supply the food demands of the nervous system; hence the body's nerve force is diminished.

"The results of diminished nerve force," writes Dr. Claude L. Wheeler in "Nerve Energy in Hot Climates," "comprise headache, loss of sleep, indigestion, easily-induced fatigue, distention for bodily or mental exertion, loss of memory, and a lack of vigour in all physical functions.

"To overcome this," he adds, "two food elements, protein and phosphorus, are vitally necessary in ample quantities." He continues: "A combination of pure protein with that form of phosphorus which normally exists in the body and nerves will be exactly what is needed in such cases. Reasoning thus, Science has produced the combination demanded. It is known all over the civilized globe as Sanatogen."

The debilitated nerves and tissues take up Sanatogen as the parched earth drinks up water. The gain achieved through it is permanent."

Everyone who is run down by the heat should, therefore, take Sanatogen, for it will enable him to overcome its disabilities. Sanatogen can be obtained of all Chemists, in bottles of two sizes.

New Theatre for Rangoon.

The Rangoon Times has it on the authority of Mr. Maurice Bandmann that he intends very shortly building a new theatre in Rangoon. Three sites, all of them good ones, are in view, but negotiations have not been completed and it cannot yet be stated definitely which of the three will be chosen. Mr. Bandmann has formed an Association with the Harry Richards Tivoli Theatre, Ltd., of Australia from whom they are getting, at the present time, artists every week for Calcutta, Colombo and Bombay where changes are being made weekly.

TELEGRAMS.

AVIATION DISASTER.

COLLISIONS IN FOG.

[Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph."]

London, Received May 16.
An Army squadron of ten biplanes, flying from Montrose to Salisbury to participate in a great concentration there, met with a dense fog near Northallerton and was compelled to descend. Lieut. Empson and a mechanic named Cuthmore collided with a hedge in making the descent and were killed, while two other aeroplanes hit hedges. Altogether five were badly damaged.

SHAW AT HIS MAJESTY'S.

Sir Herbert Tree in "Pygmalion."

We select the *Athenaeum's* account of this interesting production:—

Mr. Shaw has proved himself more adaptable to the environment of Sir Herbert Tree than the acting of the latter gentleman has to his part in the play, though, at the risk of being derided as easy jesters, we can only describe modified Shaw as "shorn" Shaw. From the standpoint of the ordinary playgoer, the combination of our most lavish actor-manager and our greatest living artist is all to the good. It means that on the rise of the curtain the audience is visibly transported half a mile to the portico of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, and made, at least in sympathy, uncomfortable by the realism of the too familiar rain that is clearing the roadway in a fashion to make even an up-to-date road-sweeper look for protection to his trade union. Sheltering from the downpour is a company mixed as is only possible between the closing of the theatres and midnight: two apparently derelict ladies, later joined by a "nutty" cavalier who has failed to find them any conveyance; the usual loafers; a flower girl (Mrs. Patrick Campbell), the Galatea of the play; Col. Pickering (Mr. Philip Merivale), an Anglo-Indian interested in Indian dialects, who has come home to meet a world-famous professor of phonetics; and that gentleman himself, in the person of Prof. Higgins (Sir Herbert Tree), otherwise Pygmalion. This last person—we carefully adopt a description which stands for the non-recognition of womanly sensibility—by making notes concerning the accents of those around him arouses an animosity like that Pickwick evoked in the cabman. By way of reassuring those about him he tells them not only their suburban birthplaces, but also, in the case of the Anglo-Indian, his public school, university, and after-career, whereupon an introduction is accomplished. The flower-girl, however, seeking a more substantial salve to her feelings than the boat that her accent could be so altered as to enable her to pass for a duchess, has so much coin flung around her that she is able to avail herself of the text that the "nut" has at last procured for the ladies, who on the cessation of the rain go off in search of a more plebeian conveyance.

The next act finds Higgins and Pickering as bachelor cronies with like interests installed in the Wimpole Street phonetic laboratory of the former. To them enters a much-suffering housekeeper, Mrs. Pearce, a matronly characterization by Geraldine Olliffe, to announce that the flower girl insists on an interview. The Professor, scenting fresh records, consents, and

TELEGRAMS.

THE DERBY.

LATEST BETTING

[Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph."]

London, Received May 16.
The latest betting for the Derby is:—

5 to 2 against Kennymore.
10 to 1 against Black Jester.
100 to 9 against Lanius.
100 to 9 against Carancho.
100 to 8 against Brakespear.
100 to 8 against Darbar II.

receives from her a take-it-or-leave-it offer of one shilling an hour for lessons to improve her accent, in order that she may set up as an indoor florist. She naturally accounts the sum handsome, as a "pal" pays only eighteenpence for lessons in the French language. The Professor, moved by the large proportion of her income she is willing to expend—equal, as he says, to a millionaire's 600—and because he has wagered that he can in a few months pass the flower-girl off as a duchess, takes the trouble to overcome her scruples to being cleaned, &c., and, after a colloquy which is far too long drawn out, persuades her to stop. During the bath interlude her father, a dustman, arrives, and we receive a view on life and the "ginger" to be got out of it by a member of the undeserving poor. His income is mostly derived from "touching" people for money, and, though, being convinced of the honourableness of the Professor's intentions, he somewhat regrets that he cannot ask 500. Instead of 50, he makes good his claim to that amount out of the transaction. The Professor expressing a wish to make it 100, we get one of the most incisive touches of the play. The dustman prefers a "five", which is the amount he can "blue" with the greatest irreproachability, whereas 100 might induce a feeling of prudence. That one point alone might well serve to unlock the understanding of many who talk glibly, but ignorantly, concerning the lack of thrift among the poor.

The period which elapses between this act and the next, when Eliza makes an afternoon call on Higgins's mother, is admirably left undefined. Her pronunciation has been altered, but it is now almost as stilted as her faded small talk, which is culled from such sources as the meteorological reports. As soon, however, as conversation flows beyond the weather, she astonishes the assembled company by the use of language vividly descriptive of occurrences common to her unreformed phonetic days and expletives common, thanks to her intimacy with the Professor, to both periods of her life. One expletive, which many men share with the so-called lower class, made quite a successful stage debut, though a young lady caller, who surmises she has been treated to the latest Society phrase and repeats the adjective when she makes her exit, appears to have stocked at least one of our sensitive contemporaries. We admit that its senseless repetition has often annoyed us, but we consider Mr. Shaw's use of it as pointed as was that of the bricklayer who, under different conditions, after vainly trying to explain the idea of the single vote, found that the only way to the comprehension of his mate was by placing the adjective before the words "single vote" and "single man." If other justification for the introduction is wanted, it may be found in the fact that it enables the actors to

TELEGRAMS.

GASOLINE EXPLOSION.

RUBBER WORKS WRECKED.

[Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph."]

London, Received May 16.
Reuter's correspondent at Detroit states that the Mexican Crude Rubber Works has been wrecked by a gasoline explosion. Pieces of the concrete walls were found three streets distant. Twelve people were killed and many terribly injured.

give a revelation of their character in the face of the unusual, which they accomplish to the life. For instance, the "nut," Freddy Bynsford-Hill, admirably acted by Mr. Algernon Greig, whose hilarity at the girl's anachronisms has been but ill-concealed, is flabbergasted; while Carlotta Addison as his mother, used to the conventional restrictions imposed by respectable poverty, shudders with shocked sensibility. After her callers have all gone, Higgins's mother, recognizing the callous and ignorant selfishness of the male in pursuit of a comparatively ephemeral purpose, gives vent to her feelings in a repeated cry of "Oh, men!" which conveys a far more real, though severely brief, invective.

On the night of Eliza's successful impersonation of a duchess Higgins is given the chance of recognizing that he is dealing with a human being, and not a mechanical toy. Arriving home more than usually weary, he misses one of Eliza's numerous small attentions, and brings not only his slippers hurtling at his head from the hands of his pupil, but also some plain speaking as to the dreariness of her future outlook. This scene will no doubt, during the run of the piece, afford Mrs. Patrick Campbell the opportunity for the display to the full of her gift for tragedy. On the first night we missed an expected intensity, though in the other phases of the character she more than fulfilled our expectations. Eliza, realizing the uselessness of expecting recognition of her womanhood, leaves the house, and is found the next morning at the house of Higgins's mother.

Before she is called into the presence of the distraught gentlemen who have followed her thither, we are treated to another scene with the dustman-father, so well played by Mr. Edmund Gurney. Transformed and greatly inconvenienced by the possession of £2000 a year, he comes to accuse Prof. Higgins of being the cause of his having been made the victim of a middle-class morality which insists upon the marriage he is on his way to take a principal part in. After a long life governed by few self-imposed restraints, he dreads a future wherein he is in turn to become the victim of the teaching for money process. The exposition of Shawian views is here Mr. Gurney's principal purpose, but we found ourselves wishing for a greater retention of the diction and characteristics which gave so inimitable a touch to his first appearance.

Had we left the theatre shortly after the reappearance of Eliza, we should have saved ourselves from listening to a good deal of what seemed more or less meaningless dialogue to the accompaniment of quite meaningless fist-thumping on the part of Sir Herbert Tree. We can only hope that so well-versed an actor will agree to such modification of exuberance as will not obscure what is really an admirable character study.

TELEGRAMS.

IPSWICH ELECTION.

MR. MASTERMAN'S ADDRESS.

[Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph."]

London, Received May 16.
Mr. Masterman, the Liberal candidate for the bye-election at Ipswich, has issued his election address at Norwich. It deals with Home Rule, "the new Social Reform Budget," and the Government's land programme.

Eliza's future is left uncertain, but the moral of the play is contained in the Professor's query, "Do any of us understand what we are doing, and should we do it if we did?" At least Mr. Shaw tries to help us to understanding, and he can hardly be blamed if most of the playgoing public prefer the retention of their own self-sufficiency.

WHAT SHALL WE DRINK?

So much has been achieved already during the last sixty years in shaking ourselves free of the tyranny of alcohol, writes Sir H. H. Johnston in the *Nineteenth Century*, that we may hope, with no slackening of effort and no lack of martyrs in a good cause, a final victory will be achieved; and throughout the wide world alcohol—at any rate, above the strength of light wines and beers—will be universally prohibited as an article of human consumption.

The brewers will have to turn much of their plant and capital to the manufacture of ginger-beer and similar drinks containing a negligible quantity of alcohol. Vine cultivators must give attention less to winepressing than to growing grapes—a most wholesome and delicious fruit—for consumption as fresh fruit or as raisins and currants. By means of cold storage, ripe grapes can be sent all over the world, and raisins should be made accessible to the diet of the poorest in our cities. The distillers will scarcely need to slacken their energies for alcohol as a chemical agent, as a fuel, as a motive power, has almost no bounds to its employment.

But if it is incumbent to fight with determination the spread of alcoholic poisoning, prohibitionists and teetotalers must also apply their energies to finding some substituted stimulant for the use of exhausted humanity. Much of this craving for tonics, of course, is imagined and vicious. A remedy for brain fog or body weariness can often be found in harmless drugs like sal-volatile, perhaps even in carefully prepared medical compositions of ether, better still in tea or coffee properly made, in Bovril (for those who have not weak kidneys), cocoa, warm drinks, and stimulating food.

Prudent physiologists, however, warn us that rest of function is the best recourse to the over-worked and over-stimulated; that stimulants, though they may temporarily dissipate weariness and exhaustion, only do so by making a further demand on the vital resources of the body; a demand which has soon afterwards to be paid for at compound interest. Still, above all these tiresome disputations, stands out the fact that, all the world over, humanity is liable to be *surmenée*, over-worked, temporarily weakened by shock; in fact, in a condition which calls aloud for a stimulant.

TELEGRAMS.

THE SUFFRAGISTS.

NEW TACTICS ADOPTED.

[Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph."]

London, Received May 16.
The suffragists have adopted new tactics in the Courts, shouting until proceedings are impossible.

Even when water is chemically pure it is often flat to the taste and not sufficiently cold to quench the thirst. Ginger-beer contains too much sugar, and most of the temperance drinks are unwholesome for that reason or for their fizziness. Barley-water flavoured with lemon is delicious, but does not seem to have enough body to attract the artisan, or its delicate composition is beyond the rough-and-ready housekeeping of the artisan's wife. The taste and smell of beer are undoubtedly attractive to millions among us.

Why do we hear and see so little of non-alcoholic ales? Are such things really not palatable, not wholesome, or too expensive? Unfermented grape-juice seems to be gradually spreading in vogue in the United States. In all these directions Abolitionists should turn their attention quite as much as towards Prohibition and the countering of misleading advertisements.

MISSING JEWELS.

Man Said to be under arrest in Hongkong.

Mildred Garner, hostess of the Newport resort on Passy road, is minus Pearls 4,000 worth of diamond rings and earrings and Ed Wilcox, the bartender at the Newport, is under arrest in Hongkong on a warrant from here charging him with the theft of the gems, says the *Manila Bulletin* of May 11.

Wilcox, accompanied by Bertha Kaplan, a Russian woman, departed from here by the steamer *Rubi* last Wednesday afternoon. Through the efforts of the constabulary secret service the British authorities in Hongkong were authorized to apprehend Wilcox, who was found in company with the Kaplan woman, according to cable advices received yesterday morning, the latter bedecked in a wealth of gems. The former Newport bartender is being held to await the arrival of the Garner girl, who leaves here tomorrow for Hongkong to identify her jewels.

According to the story told the authorities, drugs were used to render the owner of the gems unconscious, but the accused was too impatient to wait for the action of the drug. The Garner girl was ailing with a slight fever last Wednesday morning. At about one o'clock in the afternoon she was induced to take a concoction, prepared by Wilcox, after which she lay down on her bed placing two diamond rings, weighing two carats each, and a pair of earrings set with a two and a quarter carat stone each, under her pillow.

Before she had lost consciousness, however, Wilcox, in whom she had implicit confidence, reached under her pillow for the gems. She asked him what he was doing and he replied that he was going to take her diamonds and put them in the safe. She suspected nothing wrong in his motives, but when she awoke at about six o'clock in the evening Wilcox and the Russian woman were on the high seas.

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

Latest Derby betting shows Kennymore easy favourite. All the foreigners are safe at Tampico.

Mr. Masterman, Liberal candidate for Ipswich, has issued his election address.

The Federal troops destroyed the barracks at Tampico before evacuating.

The Mexican Crude Rubber Works at Detroit has been wrecked by a gasoline explosion, and twelve people killed.

The suffragists have adopted new tactics by shouting in the Courts, making proceedings impossible.

In the Tampico battle the rebels lost 34 killed and 123 wounded, and the Federals 280 and 600 respectively.

An electric storm interfering with the wireless is delaying news from the seat of trouble at Tampico.

Ten Army biplanes proceeding from Montrose to Salisbury met a dense fog and had to descend; there were two fatalities through collision with a hedge.

America regards the withholding of information as to the whereabouts of a missing marine by the Huerta Government as a hostile act.

NEWS.

Messrs. Wright and Hornby's share report appears on page 9.

"1899" will be found on page 4 of this issue.

The *Telegraph* Acrostic appears on another page.

"Our contemporaries" appears on page 2, and log book on page 9.

A report of a daring armed robbery comes from Deep Water Bay.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre 9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre 9.15 p.m.
Hippodrome Circus—Canaway Bay—4 p.m. and 9.15 p.m.
Smoking Concert and Prize Giving, Volunteer Headquarters 9.15 p.m.
Dockyard Rifle Club Dinner, 8 p.m.
Boxing Theatre Royal, 9 p.m.
Monday May 18.
Bijou Theatre 9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre 9.15 p.m.
Hippodrome Circus—Canaway Bay—9.15 p.m.
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd. Meeting of Shareholders—11.30.
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd. Extraordinary General Meeting—11.45 a.m.
Royal Hongkong Golf Club. Annual General Meeting at Club House 2.30 p.m.
Sale of Furniture—G. P. Lam-mert's Sales Room 2.30 p.m.
Meeting of Metal Importers—4 p.m.
Wednesday May 20.
Annual meeting of Seafarers, Union Church—5.45 p.m.
Tuesday May 19.
Crown Land Sale, P.W.D.—3 p.m.
Thursday May 28.
Star Ferry Co. Ltd. Meeting of Shareholders—12.30.
Friday May 29.
Dragon Boat Festival.
P. & H. Hotel Co. Ltd. Extraordinary General Meeting—2 p.m.
Thursday June 4.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd. Extraordinary General Meeting.

Notices.

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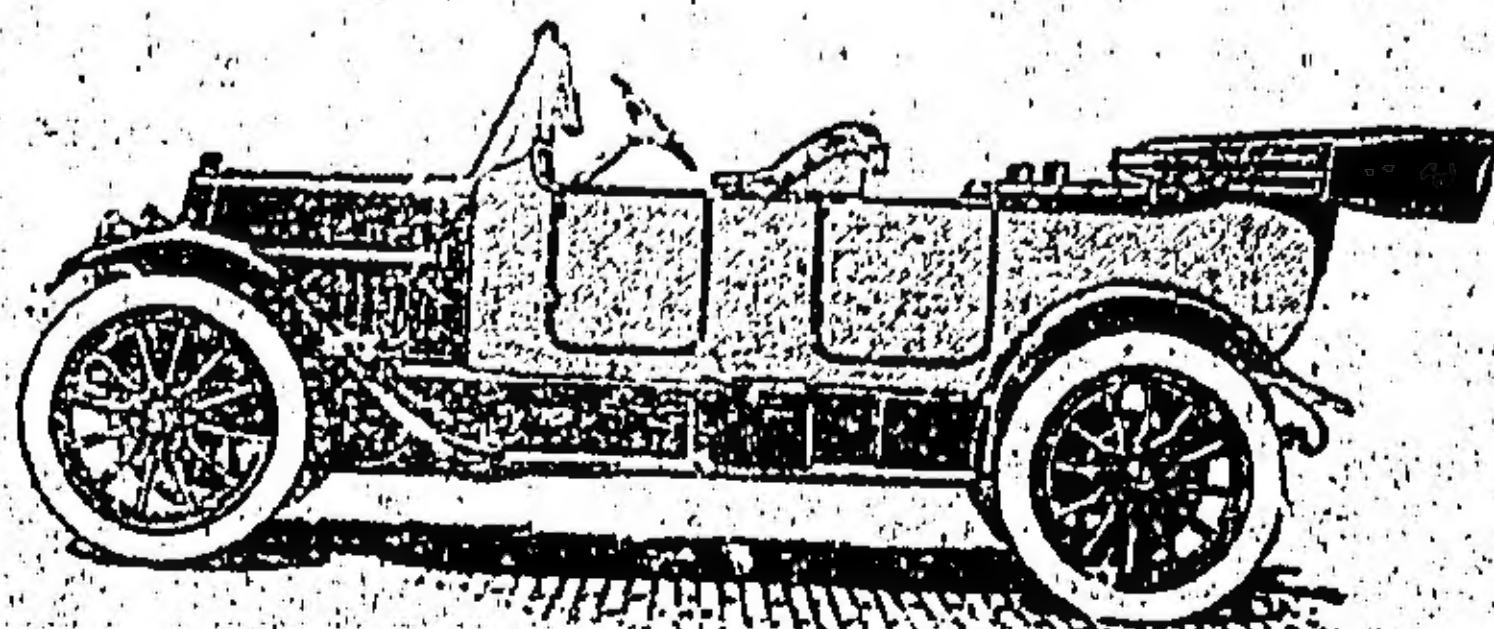
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Hongkong, 3, June 11th, 1913.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1910.



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(Hongkong, 13th July, 1913.)

Notices

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OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

China Mail.

The Monroe Doctrine. No one in South America is in love with the Monroe Doctrine. The most far-seeing minds in North America fear its tendencies and shun its responsibilities. And Europe, the patent of both the Americas, while debarred from open discussion of the cause, knows that it is in this obsolete little law, more than in any dynasty or in a rivalry of her internal life, lies the source of the greatest danger to her future. Here is to be found the real living sergeant that fills up the battalions of her great unemployed army of idleness that threatens her civilisation with destruction. For between Europe and the empty Continent, in which the worker of Central Europe might find a new life and a new purpose in life, and so begot a new Government of hope and not of fear at home, there stands that modern "Great Shadow," more harmful to Europe and the world than any living ambition of Napoleon ever was—the Monroe Doctrine, and in the shadow of that false doctrine, swings the British Fleet!

South China Morning Post.

Fair Play in Politics. To create a situation under which a permanent minority would find itself without means or hope of appeal means the absolute negation of civilisation and even private freedom. The time has come when even the most heedless understand that Ulster is more than a mere geographical expression, and if the last farcical—or tragical—stage be passed and the formal petition for Royal Assent be made, the time will also have come for the letting out of the great waters in Ireland. It will then be seen whether the Ulsterites are merely under the sway of Sir Edward Carson's personal magnetism, or whether they have such a living interest in the question of exclusion for Ulster as to, by force of arms, resist the operation of the Home Rule Bill and thus apply the quick match which must inevitably result in civil war.

Daily Press.

Things would seem to have reached a pretty pass in Japan when we see the alleged ramifications of the bribery scandal in connection with the building of warships. When earlier in the week we received from our Tokyo correspondent a telegram announcing that Admiral Yamamoto (late Prime Minister), Admiral Saito (Naval Minister in the Yamamoto Cabinet), and Admiral Takarabe (Vice-Minister of the cabinet in the same administration) were charged in connection with the bribery scandal and were appearing before a Court Martial, we inserted the news not without some apprehension lest a possible mutilation of the telegram in transmission might have given to the message an entirely different meaning to that which it plainly conveyed as it was received. The latest papers received from Japan, however, show that action against the Admirals above named was contemplated quite early in the month. The preliminary judgment of the Tokyo Court—that is, after a secret examination of accused persons—recorded among other things that Yen 1,150,000 had been paid to the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha as commission on the construction of the battleship Kongo, and of this sum Admiral Matsumoto, the Director of Naval Administration, was found to have received 400,000 Yen.

Oysters, Fish, Fried or Boiled
Findon Haddock, Kippers &c.
ALEXANDRA CAFE.

GENERAL NEWS.

American Women.
The things certainly distinguish the American woman—a splendid skin, good figure, and wonderful tailor-made suits, says the Duchess of Sutherland, who is now in New York. The interview is a grateful comment. The young Duchess is almost 6ft. tall, but so splendidly proportioned that her height is not noticed.

German War Tax.
Remarkable figures are published in Berlin showing the contributions of the wealthiest Germans to the special war tax. The following are the largest payers: Fran Krupp von Bohlen, 8,800,000 marks; Prince Henckel von Donnersmarck, 4,200,000 marks; the Emperor, 4,000,000 marks; the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, 3,400,000 marks; the Prince of Thurn and Taxis, 1,500,000 marks. The Emperor is not compelled to pay, but he does so voluntarily as an example to the other German princes who are richer than he. In any case a considerable portion of his estate, which he owns as King of Prussia, will probably escape the war tax.

French Wireless Chain.
The *Matin* states that the difficulties raised by the Post Office in the carrying out of the great scheme for an inter-colonial chain of wireless stations are now on the way to settlement. Work will commence forthwith. The principal stations which will establish a round-the-world chain will be at Timbuctoo, Dangu, Djibouti, Antananarivo (Madagascar), Pondicherry, Saigon, Noumea (New Caledonia), Papeete, the Marquesas Islands and Martinique. Most of the stations will have a range of from roughly 2,000 to 3,000 miles. The connection between the Marquesas Islands and Martinique and Saigon and Noumea will admit of almost double the distance.

Champion Railway Wagon Coupler.
Smart work in railway wagon coupling was witnessed at the annual competition at Burton-on-Trent, when S. Bennett (North Staffordshire Railway) won the English championship for coupling and uncoupling 20 wagons, performing the feat in 1min. 13 1/2 sec. He defeated the holder, C. Salt, by a second through a slip by the latter. Last year Salt won in 1min. 10 sec. Salt won the railwaymen's contest (15 wagons) in 50 sec.; Toplis (Worthington's Brewery) won the shunters' competition (15 wagons) in 50 sec.; Bennett won the 12 wagons event in 38 sec.

A Bird Treaty.
A treaty with Great Britain for the protection of migratory birds, says *Born*, and *Stream*, has been drafted by the Federal State Department. The proposed treaty applies to birds passing between the United States and Canada, and also to those that and South America. It is understood that this treaty will be followed by others to be negotiated between the United States and France, Denmark and Holland, which have colonies in the Western Hemisphere, and also with the Latin American countries and possibly with still other countries of Europe or Asia.

"The Privilege of the Press."
In a case before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council last month Lord Shaw said:—"Their Lordships regret to find that there appeared on the one side in this case the time-worn fallacy that some kind of privilege attaches to the profession of the Press as distinguished from the member of the public. The freedom of the journalist is an ordinary part of the freedom of the citizen, and to whatever lengths the subject in general may go, so also may the journalist, but apart from statute-law, his privilege is no other and no higher. The responsibilities which attach to his power in the dissemination of printed matter may, and in the case of a conscientious journalist do, make him more careful; but the range of his assertions, his criticisms, or his comments is as wide as, and no wider than, that of any other subject. No privilege attaches to his position."

TENNIS 850 YEARS OLD.

Played in Normandy in 1060—
Polo 1,500 Years Old.

Two hundred years have been added to the career of tennis (court), according to A. E. Crawley in the *London Field*, the game having been played in Tuscany, Italy, between 1080 and 1085, whence it was probably taken by the Knights of Normandy to South Italy. This takes the knowledge of the game back 850 years. This knowledge is obtained from the Italian chronicler, Donato Velluti, who died in 1370, and who, in writing on Tuscany, said "about that time was the beginning in these parts of playing at tennis, whereas in the time of the Duke of Calabria it took hold, strengthened, and became popular with some of them."

In order to place the date of this playing of tennis, Mr. Crawley says: "Who then was the Duke of Calabria?" One of the most dramatic and epoch-making events in the Italian history of the two centuries preceding Velluti's time was the establishment of the Norman empire in the south of the Peninsula and in Sicily. The Normans had settled in Normandy, ceded to them in 918 by Charles the Simple. For a century they may be said to have chiefly occupied themselves in becoming French. Among other institutions pilgrimage to Rome and knight errantry on the Continent became popular with their youth. One such company of young knights, after a chapter of accidents, settled in Italy, founding the colony of Aversa in 1029. Reinforced from home, they conquered Apulia, South Italy being then subject to the Greek Empire. Apulia was placed in 1043 under twelve Norman counts. Here there comes upon the scene one of the greatest of the many great men of Norman race, Robert Guiscard (or Wiscard, a word meaning wirc; its suffix reminds us of 'wiscare'), a contemporary and intellectual peer of our William the Conqueror, who approved of and admired him. Coming out from Normandy as a poverty-stricken youngster in 1046, he conquered the remainder of South Italy for himself. This remainder was Calabria, and in the words of Gibbon, "the peasants of Calabria assumed the name and character of Normans." In 1059 Robert was invested by the Pope with the ducal title, and became the first Duke of Apulia and Calabria and future Lord of Sicily. Some twenty years later his ambition led him to attack the Greek Empire. Though he defeated the Emperor, his project failed, but his intercourse with Constantinople, which was considerable and carried on for years, has left its result in the character sketch of the Norman by the Princess Anna Comnena. She

NEW ARRIVALS.

The Latest in Motor Cars and
Motor Cycles.

The Dragon Cycle Company is at present better able than ever to satisfy its patrons; and it has always been able to do that. It has just secured three new model cars—two Hudson Light Six cars and one Overland. The Hudson Light Six is claimed by many good judges to be the easiest riding car in the world, and there seems a lot of good ground for the claim. Of the Overland there is little need to say anything. A car which sells to the extent of 40,000 in a year and which still leaves the demand unsatisfied is a car which requires little in the way of commendation. As a touring car there is nothing to equal the Overland at the price charged for it. In addition to these new cars the Dragon Cycle Company has had direct from the Olympic Exhibition, London, a New Comet light motor cycle. This is an all-British motor cycle which combines the strength of an ordinary motor cycle with the lightness of an ordinary cycle. This is the latest thing in cycles and must be seen to be appreciated. There never was anything like it seen in the Colony before. Further facts about the new arrivals will be found in a full-page advertisement in this issue.

describes his tall stature, blonde colour, and powerful voice, like that of Achilles. "It is certain that Robert Guiscard is the Duke of Calabria referred to by Velluti. The dukedom was not created till 1059. The Norman Empire of South Italy and Sicily passed into other hands in 1204. In the interval no one was known as Duke of Calabria, for this reason, that, after the conquest of Sicily during the next few years by his young brother Roger, the Norman sovereigns were styled Kings of Sicily only. Roger, the twelfth and last of the sons of Tancred of Hauteville, assisted Robert in his conquest of Calabria, and in 1082 shared Apulia and Calabria with him, as a condominium. But in 1072 Robert invested Roger as Count of Sicily, and as such he was generally known to posterity; his successors were Kings of Sicily. To Robert belonged the distinction of being the conqueror of Calabria, and the *a priori* probability that he would be known as such is confirmed by the fact that the contemporary historian Malaterra always styles him the Duke of Calabria. Robert Guiscard died in 1085. The statement of Velluti

If you have lost your appetite one of the big variety of dainty dishes at the ALEXANDRA CAFE is sure to tempt you.

Prepaid Advertisements

ONE CENT PER WORD
FOR EACH INSERTION.

TO LET.

ROGATE, Austin Road, Kowloon; unfurnished.
No. 68 Peak, Mount Kellett, Church Mission Society Bungalow partly furnished. Cheap rent. No. 6 Cameron Villas, No. 59 Peak to let furnished for one year from 1st May, 1914.
No. 19, Shelley Street.
TO LET—till 31st October 1914, No. 64, The Peak, seven rooms and drying room, furnished, including Electric fans and Telephone.
TO LET—No. 5, Mountain View from 1st April 1914. Newly painted and colourwashed.
TO LET from 1st June 1914, 55 ELGIN TERRACE, newly painted and Colourwashed.
No. 12 Beaconfield Arcade, Shop.
No. 7 Mountain View.
No. 7 Stewart Terrace, Peak.

FOR SALE.

"GLENSHIEL" 124 Barker Road, 5 rooms, close to Tram Station.

Apply to
LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
3rd Floor, Alandra Building,
Hongkong, 2nd Oct., 1913. [211]

TO LET—"LA HACIENDA E." No. 74, Mount Kellett Road. Apply CHATER & MODY, No. 5, Queen's Road Central.

TO LET—from 1st May, 1914 No. 104a, The Peak, furnished. Apply to S. J. DAVID & Co., Prince's Buildings.

TO LET—From April 1st. The First Floor of No. 25, Des Voeux Road, Central. Suitable for Offices. Rooms can be let separately. Apply—DRAGON CYCLE Co.

Accordingly amounts to this, that the game of tennis, under the name *tenes*, 'took' hold and became popular among the Norman knights of South Italy in the time of Robert Guiscard between 1080 and 1085, the second half of the eleventh century. From this Mr. Crawley deduces the fact that Normans must have brought the game to Italy, the words 'took hold' and 'became popular' having no other application than to a game already in existence. He further declares that it is a practical certainty that the game was played by the Normans in the eleventh century, during the period of William the Conqueror, whence it was probably taken to England, where the court built for Henry VIII in 1530 still exists.

Tennis is, however, by no means the oldest game, for polo was played much as it is now in Persia in the sixth century, and came there from China with various Tartar hordes, in which country it was played as early as 500 B.C.

Canny "Auld Meenister."
A new minister was complaining of the very small collection of the previous Sunday, whereupon one of the elders remarked that the previous minister had always put a shilling or two in the plate, "to give them a guid start," adding that he took the shillings back again after service. So next CHINA COMMERCIAL Co., 3 Duddell St.

QUEEN'S DISPENSARY

IS THE DISPENSARY THAT IS ALWAYS
AT YOUR SERVICE.

PARIS HAT DYES
THE LATEST FASHIONABLE SHADES
FOR
CHIP YEDDAH & SAGAL HATS
NON GLOSSY.

PER BOTTLE WITH BRUSH 40 CENTS.

Notices

LANE. CRAWFORD & CO.

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BATHING SUITS

NAVY "A.S.A." SWIMMING SUITS
\$1.50 EACH

NAVY BATHING COSTUMES
WITH SKIRT ATTACHED
\$2.00 EACH

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

THE MEDICAL HALL

Deutsche Apotheke, :: Pharmacie Internationale.

FOR THE LADIES.

BATHING CAPS

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DIFFERENT SIZES AND DIFFERENT PRICES.
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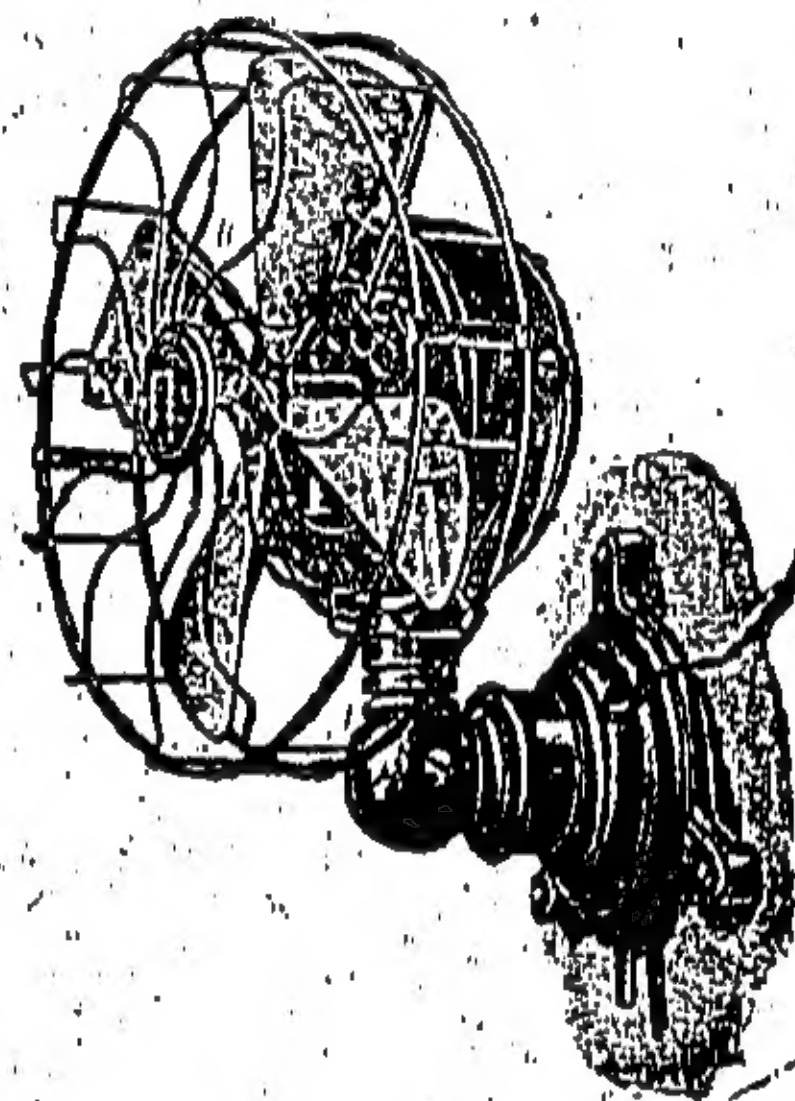
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WHY SWELTER IN THE HEAT?

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THE GENERAL ELECTRIC CO. OF CHINA
LIMITED.

Telephone: 518. 1ST FLOOR, 16, DES VŒUX RD.
HEAD OFFICE 7, Jinkee Rd.,
SHANGHAI. HONGKONG.

GEORGE STEIGER.

SAUSAGE FACTORY AND DELICATESSEN STORE
14, GRESSON ST., PRAYA EAST, (OPPOSITE THE SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE)
ALL KINDS OF SAUSAGES.
FRENCH, ENGLISH AND GERMAN.
IN LARGE OR SMALL QUANTITIES; BEEF AND PORK
SAUSAGES FRESH DAILY; SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS
FOR HOTELS, CANTEENS, BOARDING HOUSES,
SHIPS, PICNIC PARTIES, ETC., ETC.



ON SALE AT ALL STORES



The Warm Season

Curiously enough brings with it most chills. This, however, is easily explained by the great variations between the temperature of day and that of night, the wearing of light, airy, clothing, over-heating, the drinking of ice-cold liquids etc. For chills and colds with their attendant symptoms—headache, toothache, rheumatism, gout, fevers etc.—the remedy that goes straight to the root of the trouble is found in



WATSON'S HOUSEHOLD AMMONIA.

FOR THE BATH, TOILET AND HOUSEHOLD. Used in the Bath it promotes healthy action of the skin, counteracts all effects of perspiration, and is refreshing and invigorating. It is especially useful for cleaning Jewellery, Silver and Plated Ware, etc.

WATSON'S CELEBRATED CORN SOLVENT.

A permanent, speedy and painless CURE for corns and bunions

WATSON'S SHAVING STICKS.

The cheapest and best in the market. They give a free and lasting lather, and impart a soothing feeling to the skin. For delicate and sensitive skins they are unequalled.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong Dispensary & Kowloon Dispensary.

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The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—
Daily issue—\$36 per annum.
Weekly issue—\$13 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per month, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to the messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.30 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)

By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, to serve the truth and to give news without fear or favour.

本報宗旨在傳播事實，不偏不倚，不為任何勢力所動。

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1914.

THE IRISH PUZZLE.

It is a most unhappy circumstance, after a cessation of the bitter strife engendered by the Irish question and an evident desire in many quarters for a settlement by compromise, that the dispute should still persist. Judging from the cables of the past few days, there is to be no adjustment of the problem by consent; and we may now expect to see the issues fought out with renewed vehemence by the conflicting factions. The outlook is black to a degree and inasmuch as all three parties—the Government, the Nationalists and the Unionists—appear to have exhausted their patience, the possibilities of the situation are as grave as they could well be. As we read the signs of the times there are only two alternatives. One is that the Government will push the Bill through as it stands; the other is that they will adhere to the plan outlined by the Prime Minister and endeavour to placate the Ulster faction by the granting of concessions. The former policy would inevitably lead to civil war; the latter might well mean a serious Nationalist revolt and a repetition of history by the overthrow of the Ministry, with a consequent sacrifice of the Bill.

The unbiased observer cannot consider the developments without realising that the Government is held in a double bind—first of their undertaking with the Irish party, and then of the Parliament Act. For the past few weeks a better feeling has prevailed on the question, and the pity is that this was not permitted to materialise in a new scheme of settlement by the withdrawal of the Bill and the taking of a new point of departure. Liberals, however, when such a course is suggested at once retort by asking for what did they pass the Parliament Act? Such an attitude betrays the short-sighted conception which the party has of the functions of a Government—evidently thinking that it is of more importance to the well-being of the country that the Parliament Act should be justified than that a great constitutional question should be settled on broad national lines. There can be no denying that the problem requires solution, but solution along one and moderate lines. It involves the point of devolution of work from an overburdened central Legislature; indeed, the present Bill is put forward as the first of a series of steps at this end. Viewed as such, however, its provisions lamentably fail, and no amount of patching or tinkering can make it acceptable in that sense.

It would be well if the present Bill could be got out of the way and forgotten, and a fresh solution sought. Already the suggestion has gone forth from the Liberal ranks, and been endorsed from the other side, that a Statutory Commission should be appointed to enquire into the whole question of devolution, with a view to providing a basis on which to lay down a scheme applicable to the whole of the United Kingdom. Such a plan would not secure the support of the more party men on either side, but only by such a Commission or conference, free from party shackles, can be laid the foundations of a system that will endure. Judging from latest reports, however, things have gone beyond that now, and no one can tell what the eventual upshot will be.

The Loan for Canton.
In an exclusive cable which we published yesterday was an announcement of the greatest possible interest to those concerned with trade in South China. It was to the effect that the Quintuple Group of bankers had offered China a loan of one million sterling for the purpose of redemption of the debased notes of Kwangtung Province. If the offer is accepted, there should be a much-needed revival of business between Hongkong and Canton, for, by reason of the low rate of discount at which the present paper money of the adjacent Province is quoted, trade has become completely paralysed, and as long as funds are wanting with which to carry out the process of redemption, it is likely to remain so. There has been quite enough temporising with this problem, and it is apparent that China cannot find the money herself to relieve the situation.

Wise Conditions.
A million sterling should go a long way towards solving the question, but naturally the money cannot be advanced unless there are ample assurances that it will be properly employed. Hence the stipulation that the loan shall be used solely for redemption, and that the scheme be administered by a Committee of foreigners and Chinese. There are very necessary conditions, and we feel sure that they will be appreciated by Chinese business men. Without the laying down of such stipulations there would be the ever-present danger of the money, once secured, being frittered away by the Provincial authorities and the problem remaining unsolved as a consequence. The terms laid down are as much in Chinese interests as in those of foreigners, if not, indeed, more so. If China is wise, therefore, she will accept the offer of help from the group which has done so much for her in the past.

An I. L. P. Reminiscence.
It was stated in yesterday's Telegraph that the coming of age of the Independent Labour Party was not altogether a happy occasion. There need be nothing surprising in the fact that the rank and file of the party is grown tired of its leaders. Consider the first appearance of a member of the I. L. P. in the House of Commons. It was on August 4, 1892, that Mr. Keir Hardie, the newly-elected member for the Southern Division of West Ham, drove up to the House in a brake which contained a brass band playing triumphant tunes, and, to that there might be no mistake, with Mr. Keir Hardie's portrait fastened to the side of the brake. That kind of first arrival did not promise too well. Then Mr. Hardie's headgear was curious. The House had grown accustomed to Mr. John Burns's bowler hat, but Mr. Hardie's tweed cap staggered it. Also, he wore it moving across the House—but only once. Speaker Peel's "Order! Order!" brought him to realise the enormity of his offence, and the cap was stowed away in a pocket.

Educational Department's Wise Step.
We are glad to see that the Educational Department is taking steps to safeguard the health of the children attending the Kowloon European School. It has taken the wise step of entirely eliminating attendance at the school in the afternoons. For the older children the school hours are from 8.30 a.m. to 1.30 p.m. and for the younger folks they are from 9 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. There are also two recesses of a quarter of an hour each during which the children can rest and, if they wish, enjoy some light lunch. These hours are not a whit too short. A good teacher can pack into four and a half hours, especially in this climate, quite as much successful tuition as he can into seven. A child can assimilate knowledge twice as rapidly while it is fresh as when it is tired. It is doubtful, indeed, whether it can assimilate it at all when it is fatigued. During these hot and steamy afternoons it comes near to cruelty to send children to school in the full glare of the sun and to keep them sweating there after. The Educational Department has done wisely here, and results should amply justify its action.

DAY BY DAY.

IF YOU WANT TO BE HAPPY, BEGIN WHERE YOU ARE. DON'T WAIT FOR SOMERAPTURE. THAT'S FUTURE AND FAR. BEGIN TO BE JOYOUS, BEGIN TO BE GLAD, AND SOON YOU'LL FORGET THAT YOU EVER WERE SAD. Todd.

The Weather.
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp 82; clear.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp 75; fog.

The Mails.
Siberian Mail.—Arrived per s.s. Liaugchow last evening.
American Mail.—Closed per s.s. Siberia to-day at noon.
Siberian Mail.—Closed per s.s. Siberia to-day at noon.
Australasian Mail.—Closed per s.s. Prinz Waldemar to-day at 2 p.m.
American Mail.—Closes per s.s. Minnesota to-day at 3 p.m.
Siberian Mail.—Closes per s.s. Yingchow to-day at 5 p.m.
French Mail.—Due per s.s. Polynesian at 10 a.m. to-morrow.

Qualified Interpreter.
Captain G. R. V. Steward, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers has qualified as a first-class interpreter in Chinese.

Foggy Weather.
The s.s. Wosang, from Shanghai, reports foggy weather from port of departure to the Lam-moeks, with S. W. wind.

The Dufferin.
The British transport Dufferin arrived at Shanghai from Hongkong on the 9th inst., with native troops aboard en route to India.

New Police Station.
Tenders are being invited for the construction of a Police Station at Lok Ma Chau. No work on Sundays will be permitted.

Exempted.
The Pui To Lun Oi, Kowloon branch (Chinese, religious and charitable) has been exempted from registration under the Societies Ordinance.

Chinese Prince in London.
Prince Tsai Lun, brother of Prince Tsai Chen, who represented China at the Coronation of King George, has arrived in London.

Land Sale.
Kowloon Inland Lot 1237 is to be sold at the P. W. D. Offices on June 2. The area is about 7,600 square feet and the upset price is \$3,780.

Ordinance Approved.
His Majesty the King has not been advised to exercise his power of disallowance with respect to the following Ordinance.—Ordinance No. 22 of 1913.—An Ordinance to amend the Companies Ordinance, 1911.

Surveyor of Boilers.
His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. John B. Thomson to be a Surveyor of Boilers of Unlicensed Steamships under 80 tons, during the absence from the Colony of Mr. Thomas H. G. Brayfield, with effect from May 16, 1914.

The Chinese Minister.
Mr. Low Yuk-lin, the Chinese Minister, accompanied by Miss Amy Lew and Miss May Lew, his daughters, have returned to London from Paris, where they have been paying a series of visits. His Excellency left London on 23rd ult. for Stratford-on-Avon.

Rubber Director's Will.
Mr. Robert Buxton Heinekey, of Messrs. J. H. Vassecur and Co., Limited, chairman of the Siam Rubber Estates Company, Limited, and of the Siam Rubber Estate Company, Limited, left estate of the value of \$96,270.

Minotaur's New Crew.
The new crew for the recommissioning of the Minotaur, flagship of the China Squadron, will be sent out from England by troopship about the end of September next. The flagship will thus have spent two and a half years in her present commission by that time. It is understood that, where circumstances permit it, the two years' commission generally will be extended a few months over the regulation period.

Latest Advertisements.
The annual meeting of the Star Ferry Co. is to be held on the 28th inst.—Page 5.
A lot of Crown land is to be sold at the P. W. D. Offices on the 20th inst.—Page 5.

New models of motor cars are advertised by the Dragon Cycle Co.—Back of Extra.

The s.s. Dilwara sails for Straits and Calcutta on the 21st inst.—Page 5.

1889.

HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for the Week Ending May 10, 1889.

The Dollar.
May 10.—The rate of the dollar on demand on this date was 3s. 0. 1-4d.

Births and Deaths.
May 10.—In the course of a leading article on the Colony's birth and death statistics, the following appears:—"The generally accepted law is that the populations of well-drained and healthy towns double themselves in twenty-five years; that is owing to the excess of births over deaths. In Hongkong more than the reverse takes place—the population, as above pointed out, if bare official statistics may be relied upon, will extinguish itself completely in 43 years! Taking into consideration the ghastly picture presented by these official returns just published, we think the sanitary authorities should lose no time in finding adequate remedies for the great evil which would result to as seriously threaten the public welfare. Deleterious climatic influences should be counterbalanced by climatic comforts. If the northern slope of Victoria Peak is unhealthy a circular road should be made without delay, and the southern slope opened up for building purposes. The Government's bounden duty is to do everything possible to prevent the flourishing port of Hongkong from becoming a veritable Neopolis of the Far East."

A Useless Body.
May 11.—After a dispassionate and careful review of the doings of that varied aggregation of local talent composing the Sanitary Board, we venture to suggest to His Excellency the Governor, although with much reluctance, the advisability of dissolving that institution and making another appeal to the community. There are some clever enough men on the present Board—and also some fools. We don't care to say which are the clever men, but all the same we know. If the Sanitary Board has done any good to the Colony since it started under fresh auspices, we shall be glad to know in which direction to look for it. If it has done no good—and that, we say it with much regret, is our opinion—the sooner the sham is exploded the better for all concerned. There has from the first been too much official nonsense for any institution of the kind to cope with the special evils for which it was formed. A strike among the unofficial members would not be out of place."

A Roadmaker Wanted.
May 11.—A note on this date which opens by saying that "the man who possesses sufficient savvy to introduce a thoroughly efficient system of roadmaking into this Colony will deserve to have his memory perpetuated by a statue in marble or bronze," concludes as follows:—"What we want just at present is a man who knows how to make a road that will not become a dismal swamp after a ten minutes' rainfall. There are no decent roads in Hongkong just now, and there hasn't been anything approaching an efficient road for the past fifteen years. This ridiculous waste of public money on roads, bridges, etc., must be put a stop to. If the Governor finds that nobody attached to the Surveyor General's office knows how to make a proper roadway, we respectfully recommend his Excellency to 'sack' the entire department."

Russia and Hongkong.
May 11.—A report was current in the Canton Yamen yesterday that serious trouble was imminent between Great Britain and Russia, and that Hongkong was in danger from the latter Power in consequence. As not a single black cloud is at present obscuring the political horizon in Europe, we are inclined to think that the Mandarins in Canton have got hold of a false alarm. If the great Russian Bear should ever try the strength of his talons on this far distant British outpost, our Chinese friends can safely rest assured—even though the long-promised guns for our

ARMED ROBBERY.

Daring Outrage at Deep Water Bay.

The report of a daring armed robbery comes from Deep Water Bay. It appears that last night Mr. W. A. Keating, manager of the Green Island Cement Works at Deep Water Bay was carrying money to the extent of \$320 for payment to employees, accompanied by coolies, when he was suddenly attacked by a number of men armed with choppers and iron bars. The coolies on the first assault ran away but Mr. Keating who had with him a revolver, shot one of the miscreants in the back. He was however overpowered by his assailants who secured a considerable portion of the money. Mr. Keating received no great hurt though of course he was very roughly handled.

fortifications yet exist only on paper—that they will find us not unprepared. As Macdormott, the lion comique par excellence, put it:—"We don't want to fight, but by Jingo if we do, etc., etc."

The Macao Trip.
May 13.—The question has been asked as whether it would be possible to have suitable steamers built at Home capable of running from Home to Macao inside an hour and a half. We are not in a position to answer that question. At the present time the famous Fairfield Company of Glasgow are building three paddle steamers of 1,500 tons each for a new mail service between Dover and Boulogne, with a guaranteed speed of 28 knots per hour. As the sea in the English Channel is infinitely rougher than is the case on the Macao passage—the latter can almost be made in smooth water for at least three-fourths of the distance—these steamers would of course easily cover the 36 miles separating Hongkong from the Holy City well inside an hour and a half. Such a steamer on the line would be the salvation of Macao, and it is not by any means an impossibility that the ancient Portuguese settlement may yet, and before very long, become the daily resort and residence during the summer months of a considerable proportion of the upper classes of the Hongkong community."

Bathing Suggestion.
May 14.—A comment on the desirability of providing a suitable bathing place for the summer, has these words:—"We think if any enterprising baigneur would build a floating bath and have it anchored in mid-harbour, say in the neighbourhood of Kellet Island or near the Kowloon Docks, where the tides are strong, he would satisfy a very pressing demand and reap substantial benefits in the bargain. The hull of some old ship might be purchased and outworks constructed all round her, with floorings, partitions, etc., to enable bathers to enjoy a real sea-bath in mid-harbour without danger or inconvenience. A steam launch might be made to leave Pedder's Wharf and return at stated times, and season tickets issued to bathers of all classes. Floating bathhouses are to be seen at Venice, on the Tagus at Lisbon, at Margate and on the Mersey. They are calculated to give all the advantages of delectable bathing without the faintest element of danger. Hongkong should possess two or three of these useful floats."

A Seaside Suburb.
May 15.—The following appears in the leading article of this date advocating the extension of the town westward and the building up of a seaside suburb in the neighbourhood of Pokfulam:—"It would appear that no easier task could be found than that of extending the road which now reaches as far as Kennedy Town, round the base of Mount Davis, as far as Pokfulam, skirting the hills as near the sea as possible; an area might be embanked below the Reservoir, as large as Shamoon in Canton and a suburb built there, with gardens, with bathing piers, with waterfalls, and all other appliances of modern civilisation and comfort. The Government would reap a substantial profit

SANITARY BOARD.

Mr. Goldring to Put Questions.

Orders of the day for the meeting on Tuesday are as follows:—Mr. P. W. Goldring, pursuant to notice, will ask:—

(i) Is the Head of the Sanitary Department, the Medical Officer of Health or the Assistant Medical Officer of Health aware of the fact that the urinals at the old Star Ferry Wharf at Tsim Sha Teui have been, since the opening of the new Star Ferry Wharf, used by coolies as a latrine, and that these had not been cleaned out up to Sunday last?

(ii) Whose duty is it to attend to these?

(iii) Had any report prior to May 12th, 1914, been received by the Head of the Sanitary Department, or the Medical Officer of Health, or the Assistant Medical Officer of Health in respect of these?

(iv) What explanation can be given for this nuisance to have existed so long?

(v) Is it proposed to allow coolies to use these urinals for this purpose? If not, what steps will be taken to prevent them?

(vi) What steps, if any, have been taken since May 12th, 1914, to abate the nuisance?

Proposed notice both in English and Chinese to house-holders respecting prevention of the danger of the spreading of infection of plague by rats.

Proposed extension of certain Sections at Mount Caroline Cemetery and plan showing time.

Limewashing return for the fortnight ending 28th April, 1914. Mortality return for the weeks ending 26th April, and 3rd May, and for the month ending 30th April, 1914.

Mortality return from Macao for the weeks ending 26th April and 3rd May, 1914.

Rat return for the weeks ending 2nd and 9th May, 1914.

by undertaking the work alluded to as the new reclaimed land would surely be taken up. But if the Government is behind the times, we would recommend the plan to the enterprising men of Hongkong as one of the most remunerative and practical that can be conceived."

1889.

SHARE REPORT.

The quotations which follow are from the "Hongkong Telegraph" for May 16, 1889.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.—176 per cent. premium, sellers.

Union Insurance Society of Canton.—\$110 per share, sellers.

China Traders' Insurance Company.—\$81 per share, buyers.

North China Insurance Co.—Tls. 330 per share, ex div. buyers.

Canton Insurance Company, Ltd.—\$130 per share, buyers.

Yongtze Insurance Association.—Tls. 100 per share.

Chinese Insurance Company.—\$160 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company.—\$400 per share, sellers.

China Fire Insurance Company.—\$200 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company.—89 per cent. premium, sellers.

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company.—\$276 per share, sellers.

China and Manila Steamship Company.—\$140 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Gas Company.—\$135 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Company.—\$210 per share, buyers.

Indo-China S.N. Company.—par, sellers.

Douglas Steamship Company.—\$83 per share, buyers.

China Sugar Refining Company, Ltd.—\$230 per share, sellers.

Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Ltd.—\$108 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Ice Company.—\$127 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.—\$150 per share, sellers.

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company.—\$194 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Dairy Farm Co.—\$15 per share, buyers.

RESERVOIR AND WIRELESS.

His Excellency and Council Members Making a Trip.

H.E. the Governor is taking the members of the Legislative Council to visit the works at Tai Tam Park where the new reservoir is being built and also Cape D'Aguilar where the wireless station is to be placed. The trip is being made this afternoon in the Stanley.

THE "TELEGRAPH'S" ACROSTIC.

For Sunday's Leisure.

PILLARS.

Here are trials—do your best. Try and win—don't mind the rest.

BARS.

1.—Rome has fallen: It has fallen too:
And still the world goes on for me and you.

2.—Is or is not; we can only say
Education reformed in the coarsest way.

3.—"Crying in the night—for the light;
"And with no language but a cry."

4.—Captains such language may safely use
Which William would to the private refuse.

5.—To cut men's heads off in a puppet show
Or bear us bravely as to sea we go.

6.—My no, I will not quarrel here.
Not any would be left of you I fear.

7.—Don't forget them like a boy—
"The exchequer of the poor."
[Answer on Monday.]

HONGKONG'S TIGER.

Comment by Malay Newspaper.

A few years ago the doings of the Wild Hill monkey were recorded pretty frequently in the Malay Mail, but any attention he received is nothing to that still being bestowed upon tigers in the Hongkong papers. Unlike the Wild Hill monkey which actually injured three men, the Hongkong tiger (or tigers) has hurt no one so far. It has however reached a stage where it is "seen" fairly regularly and rewards have been offered by a Chinese gentleman for its destruction.—Malay Mail.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS

Three Promotions Notified.

The Government Gazette contains the following notifications:

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to promote the following Officers of the Hongkong Volunteer Corps:

Lieutenant E. D. O. Wolfe to be Captain vice Captain M. S. Northcote resigned, with effect from the 14th April, 1914.

2nd Lieutenant T. G. Weall to be Lieutenant with effect from the 7th May, 1914.

2nd Lieutenant E. O. Hutchison to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 7th May, 1914.

Girl's Suicide.

A girl aged seventeen years has committed suicide in the New Territory by hanging herself from the rafters of the roof of her home.

Officer's Success.

Amongst the officers who qualified at the recent examination held at the School of Musketry, Hythe, was Lieutenant F. W. L. Bleser, 1st Battalion Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.

To the Triumph.

Staff Surgeon Boardes has been appointed to the battleship Triumph at Hongkong for duty with the Hongkong hospital.

Passed Mariners.

The Government Gazette contains a list of masters, mates and engineers who have passed their examinations and obtained certificates of competency at the Harbour Office in 1913. There are 115 names on the list.

BOUND OVER.

Warning to Woman who Returned from Banishment.

Bartha Roller was charged before Mr. Wood at the Police Court, this morning, with returning from banishment.

Mr. King, Deputy Superintendent of Police, said he thought that if his Worship bound the defendant over it would meet the case as they did not wish to have any further action beyond that.

His Worship bound defendant over in the sum of \$100 to come up for sentence when called upon. He explained that if she came here again she would be liable for sentence on two charges—the present one of returning from banishment and for returning from banishment heretofore.

Mr. J. H. Gardiner defended.

WAIVED EXTRADITION PROCEEDINGS.

The Most Convenient Way of All.

At the Police Court, this morning, Edward Wilcox, of American nationality, was brought before Mr. J. R. Wood, for extradition proceedings applied for by the authorities at Manila in connection with the alleged theft of \$3,000 worth of jewellery the property of Mildred Garner.

Mr. King, Deputy Superintendent of Police, asked for the defendant to be formally remanded in police custody until Monday.

Mr. J. H. Gardiner, who defended, said the defendant had waived extradition proceedings and he would be put on the Loongang this afternoon, when he would be in charge of an official from Manila. The remand was so that the defendant could be put on board.

Mr. King said that that was the most convenient way. The defendant was remanded in police custody until Monday.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE LOAN.

Question in the House of Commons.

In the House of Commons on April 23, Sir J. D. Rees asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether the Banque Industrielle loan of £1,750,000, issued in Paris, was intended in part for the purchase of the undertaking of the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company, which would transfer Yangtze trade to French and German bottoms; if the Government of the latter Power had, as was believed, a large interest in the Banque Industrielle; and whether His Majesty's Government was prepared to acquiesce in the interposition of other nationalities in the affairs of the China Merchants Company.

Mr. Asquith, who replied, said: As regards the first part of the question, I have no reason to believe that the Banque Industrielle are interested in the matter. As regards the second part, His Majesty's Government have no information. As regards the last part, I am unable to say more than that the affairs of the company are under consideration.

PLAGUE OUTBREAK IN CUBA.

Havana, Tuesday.

Bubonic plague is spreading in spite of the efforts of the sanitary department. One fresh case and two suspects were reported on Monday, making the total up to date seven cases and two suspects.

Numerous blocks of houses in the infected zone have been placed in quarantine and the residents evicted. The poor have been sent to the Discordia immigration camp. It is understood that the diplomatic representative in Havana is protesting against this step, fearing an outbreak of the disease among the immigrants.—Reuter.

Stolen Jewellery.

A cabinetmaker at Eastern Street has reported to the Police the theft from her of jewellery to the value of \$180.

MINERAL WEALTH OF HUNAN.

Interesting British Consular Report.

The report of the Acting British Consul at Changsha on the trade of that district during 1913, contains some interesting information on the affairs of Hunan. It states:—

The prosperity of Hunan, in the absence of any important manufactures, is mainly dependent on its mineral deposits and its agricultural products. As regards the latter, there is no opening under present conditions for the development of foreign trade. The crops and market produce are grown on primitive lines by small farmers who would look with disfavour on the introduction of foreign machinery and agricultural implements, which, indeed, they would not be in a position to purchase. In the matter of mining enterprises, on the other hand, the Hunanese, though of a very conservative temperament and in their clanishness opposed to admitting foreigners to a share of possible profits, have lately begun to realise that, without the adoption of foreign machinery and methods, they will be unable to do more than merely scratch at the surface of their most valuable deposits, and they fully understand that the acquisition of such machinery and foreign expert assistance is beyond their means, and that, consequently, if their mines are to be properly exploited, the introduction of foreign capital is inevitable. As an instance of this it may be mentioned that the output of the Shui-kou-shan lead and zinc mines has been pledged to a German firm for six years in return for a loan of 7,500,000 (about £150,000) without interest; a light railway brings the ore down from the mines to Sung-po, on the Siang River, where it is roughly smelted to reduce transport expenses. It is understood that the German firm in question has found this an exceedingly profitable investment, and procedure on similar lines would doubtless prove equally remunerative to United Kingdom firms. Clauses in such loan agreements place the supply of the necessary machinery in the hands of the financing party and provide for expert supervision. For such undertakings local representation in China is essential, and the sanction of the Central and Provincial Governments must be sought and obtained. Nothing further has been done in the matter of the Changsha waterworks scheme. The subscriptions towards the necessary capital were not forthcoming, and a British company has been approached with regard to a \$200,000 loan. It is doubtful, however, whether a sufficiently good security for the loan can be found. A German firm has obtained a contract for installing an up-to-date telephone service in Changsha to replace the former installation, which worked but indifferently. It is proposed to connect Changsha with Siangtan and Wuchang by telephone.

The big increase in the importation of aniline dyes and artificial indigo shows what can be done by means of travelling agents conversant with the Chinese language, the total imports of these goods having been practically quadrupled in two years, although political unrest and currency troubles must have hampered considerably the development of the trade in the interior. This method of pushing business is one that has been advocated for many years by H. M. Consuls in China, and has been adopted with conspicuous success by dealers in cigarettes, patent medicines, kerosene oil, sewing machines, sewing cottons, &c.

The revolution seems to have caused little or no change in the style of the dress of the natives of Hunan, except that in the large cities cloth caps and leather footwear are fairly common: foreign singlets and socks have been in pretty general use for some years, but only the very cheapest quality of all these articles can find a market. Similarly, in the shops in Changsha there is to be seen a great assortment of lamps, mirrors, combs, watches, and miscellaneous bric-a-brac, all tawdry and tinsel, and all of the most inferior grade. It is not generally realised by United Kingdom manufacturers, at any rate to judge by the inquiries constantly addressed to H.M. Consuls in China, that in China, as far from being able to afford the commonest luxuries, a considerable proportion of the population can barely provide themselves with the necessities of life. Finally, without personal effort and a personal study of local conditions, little hope of ultimate success need be entertained. This fact has been realised by the manufacturers of and dealers in certain commodities, and they have earned good profits in consequence.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

BUTTER. BUTTER.

WE HAVE RECEIVED A

NEW SHIPMENT OF

DAISY BUTTER

Absolutely the best table butter in the Colony.

inferior grade. It is not generally realised by United Kingdom manufacturers, at any rate to judge by the inquiries constantly addressed to H.M. Consuls in China, that in China, as far from being able to afford the commonest luxuries, a considerable proportion of the population can barely provide themselves with the necessities of life. Finally, without personal effort and a personal study of local conditions, little hope of ultimate success need be entertained. This fact has been realised by the manufacturers of and dealers in certain commodities, and they have earned good profits in consequence.

CROQUET TOURNAMENT.

During the months of May, June and July a croquet tournament has been arranged in connection with the Kowloon Cricket Club. There are three events—1. The Kowloon Championship open to any resident in the Colony. 2. Handicap Singles. 3. Handicap Doubles. For the open event there must be six entries at least while events two and three are open only to members of the Kowloon Cricket Club.

Rosebampton four inch hoops, and Euxellite balls will be used. Entries must be sent in by May 20.

OIL CONCESSIONS IN CHINA.

In the House of Commons on April 21, Sir J. D. Rees asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether the agreement between the Standard Oil Company and the Chinese Republic included the right to construct pipe-lines and railways, and a guarantee that the Republic should acquire and make over to the company all lands needed for the development of its operations, and should exclude other foreigners for a year from oil concessions in China; and whether His Majesty's Government were taking any steps to benefit British trade and British subjects in the opportunity afforded by the retirement of the United States from the loan consortium.

Mr. Asquith: The answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative. As regards the second part the effect of the withdrawal of the American group from the Six-Power consortium was that the American share of the loan was divided up amongst the remaining five Powers, whose position remains otherwise unchanged.

Today's Advertisement

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

(Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Rangoon, Madras and Mauritius)

THE Steamship

"DILWARA,"
Capt. G. N. Ramag, R.N.R. will be despatched for the above ports on THURSDAY, the 21st inst., at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.
Agents
Hongkong, 15th May, 1914. [572]

Today's Advertisements

THE "STAR" CO. LTD.,

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTEENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd. on THURSDAY, the 28th May at 12.30 p.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a statement of Accounts to 30th April 1914.

THE REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from Saturday, 23rd to Thursday, 28th instant inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
W. S. BROWN,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 16th May, 1914.

G. R.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Tuesday, the 26th day of May, 1914, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of Crown Land at Kennedy Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.		LOCALITY		LOCALITY		LOCALITY		LOCALITY	
No. of Lots.	Area in Acres.	No. of Lots.	Area in Acres.	No. of Lots.	Area in Acres.	No. of Lots.	Area in Acres.	No. of Lots.	Area in Acres.
1	1.25	2	1.25	3	1.25	4	1.25	5	1.25
6	1.25	7	1.25	8	1.25	9	1.25	10	1.25
11	1.25	12	1.25	13	1.25	14	1.25	15	1.25
16	1.25	17	1.25	18	1.25	19	1.25	20	1.25

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

PROBATE JURISDICTION

Re GUSTAV ADOLF GEORG FRIESLAND. Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has, by virtue of Section 58 of Ordinance No. 2 of 1897, made an Order limiting the time for Creditors and others to send their Claims against the above Estate to the 15th day of June, 1914.

All Creditors and others are accordingly hereby required to send particulars of their Claims to the Undersigned on or before that date.
J. E. A. WIDMANN,
Care of Messrs. Melchers & Co.
Quee's Building.
Hongkong.
Attorney for John William Bandow, the Administrator of the Estate of the said deceased.

MACKINTOSH

& CO., LTD.
MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS

RELIABLE

WATERPROOFS

FROM \$16.50 EACH

UMBRELLAS.
GOLOSHES.

DES VŒUX ROAD.

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WM. POWELL, LTD.

TEL. 346.

DRESS DEPARTMENT
"RATINE" SPONGE CLOTH.

PERFECT WASHING FABRIC

FOR

SUMMER WEAR.

VERY EFFECTIVE AND FAST COLOURS.
NOTE.—We stock the Finest Quality, in this New Material which is necessary for the climate.

J. ULLMANN & CO.

JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, OPTICIANS.

LARGE SELECTION OF

WRIST WATCHES

FOR LADIES & GENTLEMEN.

Prices Right

ALL WATCHES SOLD BY US ARE FULLY GUARANTEED.

J. ULLMANN & CO.

CORNER OF FLOWER STREET.

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

THE GREAT "ALLISON" ENGLISH PIANO.

HIGH CLASS INSTRUMENT

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PRICE OF A CHEAP ONE.

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LIQUEUR WHISKY
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ONE STANDARD
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PRICE.

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Shipping

CANADIAN PACIFIC
ROYAL MAIL.
STEAMSHIP LINE.

From Hongkong	From Quebec
Empress of India	28th May.
Empress of Asia	10th June.
Empress of Japan	25th June.

All Steamships leave Hongkong at noon.

The "EMPERESS OF RUSSIA," and "EMPERESS OF ASIA" are new quadruple screw 21 knot turbine steamers, of 16,850 tons gross, 30,625 displacement, the finest, fastest and most luxurious on the Pacific.

The direct route to Canada, United States and Europe, calling at Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan), Kobe, Yokohama and Victoria, B.C.

All Steamers of the Company's Pacific and Atlantic Fleets are equipped with Marconi Wireless apparatus.

PASSAGE RATES HONGKONG TO LONDON.

"EMPERESS OF RUSSIA," "EMPERESS OF ASIA," via Optional Atlantic Port, £71.10.
"EMPERESS OF JAPAN," via Optional Atlantic Port, £55.

"MONTEAGLE," Intermediate service, via Canadian Atlantic port £43, via Boston or New York £45.

Rates quoted above do not include meals and sleeping car across Canada. These, if required, will be furnished for £6 additional.

SPECIAL RATES (First Class only) allowed to Naval and Military officers, Civil Service employees, Missionaries, etc., etc. Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Round Trip passage tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by the steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., or Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Local and through passengers may, if desired, travel by rail between Ports of call in Japan.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China.

Corner of Pedder Street and Pinya, opposite Blake Pier.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

S.S. "Japan," 6,013 tons, Capt. Seddon, will be despatched to YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI on 20th May.

S.S. "Dunera," 5,389 tons, Capt. Dickinson, will be despatched to MIKE, KOBE & MOJI on 22nd May.

WESTWARD.

S.S. "Torilla," 5,205 tons, Capt. Swanson, R.N.R. will be despatched to SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA, on 15th May.

S.S. "Dilwara," 5,378 tons, Capt. Ramage, R.N.R. will be despatched as above on 18th May.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to,

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, May 12, 1914.

Agents.

THOS. COOK & SON,

Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents, Bankers, &c.

Head Office for the Far East:—16, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG. SHANGHAI: 2-3, Poochow Road. YOKOHAMA: 32, Water Street. MANILA: Manila Hotel.

TICKETS SUPPLIED TO EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

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Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES via STRAITS and COLOMBO.

MARSEILLE, Havre, Emden, Bremen and Hamburg and New York.

And from Manila, Hongkong and Japan to Victoria, Vancouver (B.C.) and Seattle, Wash. and Portland (Or.).

Taking Cargo at Through rates to all European North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean Levantine, Black Sea and Baltic Ports, and all North and South American Ports.

Next Sailings from Hongkong:

FOR	STEAMSHIP	TO SAIL
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Segovia	28th May
"	Prussen	8th June
"	Silesia	18th June
"	C. Ferd. Laeisz	3rd July
"	Senegambia	17th July
"	Scandia	27th July
"	Alesia	14th Aug.
Victoria, V'vor, S'ile & P'land (Or.)	Saxonia	10th June
"	Andalusia	31st July
"	Belgravia	8th Sept.
Havre, Antwerp & H'burg	Arabia	17th May
M'los, R'dam, H'burg, A'werp	Brisgavia	26th May
M'les, H'ro, B'men & H'burg	Almark	28th May
R'dam, Hamburg & A'werp	Brasilis	4th June
Havre & Hamburg	Furst Bulow	5th June
R'dam, Hamburg & A'werp	Wuerttemberg	19th June
Marseilles & Hamburg	Sudmark	23rd June
Havre Emden & H'burg	Segovia	4th July
R'dam, H'burg & A'werp	Coldenfels	13th July
Havre, Bremen & Hamburg	Prussen	16th July

For Further Particulars, apply to—
Hamburg-Amerika Linie.
Hongkong Office

Shipping

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.



Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Destination.	Subject to Alteration— Steamers.	Sailing Date
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP, via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Suez, and Port Said.	Kaga Maru Capt. Tabusa Aisula Maru Capt. Trizawa	T. 12,500 T. 16,000 WEDNES., 20th May, at 10 a.m. WEDNES., 3rd June, at 10 a.m.
VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, and Yokohama.	Aki Maru Capt. Noma Sado Maru Capt. Asakawa	T. 12,500 T. 12,500 TUESDAY, 19th May, at 4 p.m. TUESDAY, 2nd June, at 4 p.m.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane.	Kumano Maru Capt. K. Soneda	T. 9,300 WED., 3rd June, at noon.
CALCUTTA via Spore, Penang & Rangoon.	Sanuki Maru Capt. Date	T. 12,000 SATURDAY, 16th May.
BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo.	Colombo Maru Capt. Kawashima	T. 5,000 THURSDAY, 21st May.
KOBE & Yokohama.	Miyazaki Maru Capt. Yamawaki	T. 16,000 WED., 20th May, at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama.	Tango Maru Capt. T. Sekine	T. 13,500 TUESDAY, 2nd June, at 5 p.m.
KOBE & Yokohama.	Kamakura Maru Capt. T. Hori	T. 12,500 FRIDAY, 15th May.
KOBE & Yokohama.	Kanagawa Maru Capt. Tozawa	T. 12,500 FRIDAY, 22nd May.

† Cargo only.
‡ Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy.

REDUCED SUMMER RATES BETWEEN HONGKONG AND JAPAN PORTS.

Commencing from 1st June, ending 30th Sept.

SPECIAL EXCURSION TICKETS (1st & 2nd class) available for 3 months.

	YOKOHAMA	KOBE	MOJI	NAGASAKI
1st class	\$135	\$122	\$108	\$95
2nd class	\$81	\$75	\$65	\$57

With option of Rail between Steamer's Calling ports in Japan.
For further information apply to

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T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAU.	Yingchow	16th May at night
SHANGHAI & NINGPO.	N'ohwang	17th May at night
NINGPO & SHANGHAI.	Chihli	17th May at night
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO.	Teian	19th May at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI.	Liangchow	19th May at 4 p.m.
PAKHOI & HAIPHONG.	Sungkiang	20th May at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI.	Luchow	21st May at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAU.	Kanchow	23rd May at night
WEIHAWEI & TIENSIN.	Hulchow	24th May at night
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO.	Chinhua	25th May at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI.	Shaohsing	26th May at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUI"

MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhua," "Taming," and "Teian." Excellent saloon accommodation; electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" and "Teian."

SHANGHAI & TSINGTAU LINE.—The Twin Screw steamers "Anhui," "Chenan," "Shaohsing" and the S.S. "Kanchow"

"Liangchow," "Luchow" and "Yingchow" having excellent accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

The steamers leaving Hongkong on Sundays proceed from Shanghai to Tsingtau, leaving there on Tuesdays for Shanghai, Hongkong and Canton.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before midnight on Saturday for the Sunday morning sailings. A Company's launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every Saturday night.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of the trans-shipment at Woosung.

Reduced Fares:—Single \$45; Return \$75.

For Freight or Passages apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Agents

Telephone No. 36

Hongkong 16th May, 1914.

RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER FLEET.

HONGKONG AGENCY.

Outward Bound.

(Vladivostok via Nagasaki.)

The S.S. Koursk 6,400 R.T., Commander Padalka, is expected to arrive here on or about the 28th day of May.

Homeward Bound.

(Odessa via Ports of call.)

The S.S. Mogilev 6,200 R.T., Commander Kahian, is expected to arrive here on or about the 6th day of June.

The S.S. Koursk 6,400 R.T., Commander Padalka, is expected to arrive here on or about the 17th day of July.

For Freight, Passage and further particulars, apply to

Capt. LUKHMANOFF, Agent,

Hotel Mangrove, 3rd Floor,

Tel. No. 1224.

Hongkong, May 14, 1914.

Shipping

HONGKONG
PHILIPPINES.
PHILIPPINES
STEAMSHIP CO.

Steamship.	T.	Captains.	For	Sailing date.
Zafiro	4000	F. S. McMurray	Manila, Mangarin, Cebu and Iloilo.	FRI., 22nd May, 4 p.m.
Rubi	4000	J. Miller	Manila, Mangarin, Cebu and Iloilo.	MON., 1st June, 4 p.m.

Electric light and fans in every cabin; competent stewaresses carried.

Passengers holding round trip tickets may return by any steamer of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., Toyo Kisen Kaisha, Norddeutscher Lloyd and Eastern and Australian Steamship Co., Ltd.

For Freight or Passage apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.

GENERAL MANAGERS

Hongkong, 14th May, 1914.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN
LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Destination or about	For	Will leave on or about
Tjikini	JAVA	1st half May	JAPAN	1st half May
Tjilong	S'HAJ	1st half May	JAVA	1st half May
Tjipanas	JAVA	1st half May	S'HAJ	2nd half May
Tjitarom	JAPAN	2nd half May	JAVA	2nd half May
Tjimahi	JAVA	2nd half May	JAPAN	2nd half May
Tjibodas	JAVA	2nd half May	JAVA	1st half June
Tjimanok	JAVA	1st half June	S'HAJ	1st half June
Tjilalajap	JAVA	1st half June	JAPAN	1st half June

The steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light, and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers, and will take cargo to all Ports in Netherlands-India on through B/L.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

York Building.

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TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer	Displacement	Leave Hongkong.
Chiyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	Tues., 19th May.
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	Tues., 16th June.
Nippon Maru	11,000 - 18 knots	Tues., 23rd "
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	Tues., 14th July.

Steamers via Shanghai will be despatched at noon.

Steamers via Manila will be despatched at 10.30 a.m.

First Class to London.....£71.10. Return (6 months) £120.

First Class to New York.....£68.

First Class to San Francisco.....£45.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., or from Vancouver by steamers of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES, etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Via JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, CALLAO, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.

Thence by TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE to BUENOS AIRES.

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

S. MORIMOTO, Agent.

KING'S BUILDINGS.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMERS CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA

VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION)

Steamers.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
Empire	2nd May.	29th May, 10 a.m.
St. Albans	23rd May.	19th June.
Eastern	13th June.	10th July.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, French Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

Wibb, Livingston & Co.

Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

Hongkong-Swain China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers.

Electric Light, Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haitan	A. H. Stewart	TUESDAY, 19th May at 11 a.m.
Haiyang	A. E. Hodgins	FRIDAY, 22nd May at 11 a.m.
Haijing	W. C. Passmore	TUESDAY, 26th May at 11 a.m.

FOR SWATOW.

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haimun	J. W. Evans	SUNDAY, 17th May at 10 a.m.
Haimun	J. W. Evans	WED., 20th May at 11 a.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas, Lapraik & Co.

General Manager.

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LOG BOOK.

A Resented Order.

Indignation among the inter-island shipping men is still running high at the action of the public utilities commission over the recent order requiring an itemized statement of running expenses and earnings for all steamers, says the Manila Cable News. While the shipping men are reticent in making statements regarding the ruling, it was learned that a meeting of the shipowners association will be held shortly at which a formal protest will be drafted. Local shipowners are indignant at the order for a number of reasons. They claim that it will entail considerable expense for clerical work which will have to be borne entirely by the respective companies. They further state that rival lines and those contemplating entering the trade may be able to get hold of the statements and thereby secure valuable data which is now guarded jealously by the companies. "If shipping rates are to be treated intelligently," said Commissioner De Witt, "it will be necessary for this information to be forthcoming. Our letter was in the nature of a request and we did not suppose it would develop such opposition on the part of the shipowners. However we may find it necessary to issue an order and hold hearings on the matter. As far as I know at present there is no intention to make any general revision of rates. However the board is within its rights in asking for this data."

A Long Trip.

The steamer Iguape, operating under a provisional British certificate, has arrived at Manila, 84 days from Rio de Janeiro. The Iguape has been bought from the British owners by the Findlay Millar Steamship company, a subsidiary company. She is to be operated in the lumber trade between Manila and Kolombangara, Lango, northern Mindanao, the Findlay lumber concession. The Iguape will, of course, be registered under the Philippines law and fly the American flag. Her name will be changed to the Lysao. Captain Paul C. Gruning, formerly connected with the coast and geodetic survey, is to take command of the vessel. Before the vessel is put in the Philippines coast service she will be completely overhauled at one of the local yards. The small steamer successfully made the long trip from Rio de Janeiro with but one stop. Six days were spent at Delagoa Bay, Portuguese South Africa, for a cargo of 255 tons of Transvaal coal and for coal to replenish the bunkers. From Delagoa Bay the Iguape came direct to Manila by way of the Palawan passage. While in the Indian Ocean, about 800 miles southwest of the Straits of Sunda, the steamer struck a two day typhoon, called a cyclone in that locality. No serious damage was done however. The remainder of the trip was uneventful. The Iguape was brought on the long voyage by Captain Arthur W. Mackland, who was sent from London by the former owners to Rio de Janeiro to pilot the vessel to Manila. Captain Mackland is a well-known north Atlantic navigator. Years ago when clipper built ships reigned supreme, Captain Mackland was in the China Sea tea service. He served his apprenticeship, as far back as 1878 on the famous clipper ships Wylo and the Omby, then operated by Messrs. Killick, Martin and Co. of London, sailing around the Cape for cargoes of Oriental goods. The Iguape is the second vessel to be secured by the newly organized Findlay Millar company, the other being the auxiliary schooner Awa which is now in the shipyard for the engine installation.

For a good solid meal a la Carte or Table d'Hôte with Wines & Liquors of the Best, ALEXANDRA CAFE.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH. EXTRA

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1914

CITY HALL LIBRARY.

Some Reflections Arising from a Visit.

[SPECIAL ARTICLE.]

The educational value of a Free Library to any town or city is too apparent to need emphasis. Hongkong has for very many years now rejoiced in the possession of such an institution, but for some reason or other its advantages are not made such full use of as is the case at home. It is not that it lacks good books, for it only requires a casual inspection of the shelves of volumes to be found there to convince the visitor that the varied collection, representing the accumulation of many years, is in many respects unique. True it is that there is a good deal of worthless stuff which ought to make room for better books, while so far as modern literature of the popular type goes there is little to be found within the walls of the City Hall Library. History, science and travel, however, is well represented, and in the Morrison collection there are some really valuable works.

There is a lack of vitality about the institution. That fact impresses itself upon one immediately the library is entered. In the first place, it is none too well appointed—there is a bareness and unattractiveness about the room which is somewhat repellent. A library should be a place of comfort, where the reader can quickly find what he wants and settle down happily to the subject in which he is interested. In both these respects the City Hall Library is lacking. Apart from its general atmosphere of gloom and moribundity, it is no easy matter to put one's hand on any particular volume sought. The books, on the whole, are well classified and kept in proper sequence numerically; the trouble is caused for want of an up-to-date catalogue. The latest printed catalogues available appear to be one of the Morrison collection, bearing date of 1873 and another of the City Hall collection dated the following year. Any books since added are catalogued in a separate book in manuscript—none too legible a hand at that, either. A prime necessity, therefore, is the revising of the catalogue so as to bring it thoroughly up to date. As to the books themselves, many are in a bad state of preservation and sadly stand in need of attention at the binder's hands. The lending department—and it is surprising how few people know that books can be borrowed from the library—contains some good volumes, though it could be made much more popular by the addition of some of the works of modern writers.

The place badly needs a European caretaker or librarian who would always be available for consultation and who, moreover, could see that the regulations are observed. There is a rule against disturbance by talking, but all the same, many young Oriental make use of the library as a debating-room; much to the annoyance of those who come to the place for edification. One of the regulations is a trifle amusing. It reads:—"The clerk in attendance has instructions to awaken any person found sleeping in the library and to request such person to leave the library." Slumber, apparently, is the unpardonable sin. But one would rather the person next him in a library slept than talked. The latter is what many do at the City Hall Library.

Golf Club.

The annual meeting of the Royal Hongkong Golf Club is to be held on Monday at 5.30 p.m.

COMPANY MEETING.

Hongkong Cotton Spinning Weaving and Dyeing Co., Ltd.

[VERBATIM.]

An extraordinary general meeting of the Hongkong Cotton Spinning Weaving and Dyeing Company Limited was held this morning at the offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co. Ltd., the Hon. Mr. D. Landale presiding. There were also present:—Sir Paul Chater, Mr. J. W. O. Bonnar and Mr. Ho Fook, consulting committee, Messrs. C. Bernard Brown, liquidator, J. Harrop, manager, G. H. Potts, G. C. Moxon, Lo Cheung-shui, L. Byworth, C. E. Warren, G. Tisdall and H. Gittens, shareholders, and the secretary, Mr. O. W. B. Newick.

The Chairman:—Gentlemen, as it is past the hour for which this meeting has been called, and there is a quorum present, I will call upon the secretary to read the notice convening the meeting. The secretary having read the notice, the Chairman said:—Gentlemen, the business before the meeting is merely of a formal nature and it is unnecessary for me to add anything more to what I have already said upon this subject. I will now merely propose the several resolutions for confirmation. The first is:—

That it is desirable to reconstruct this Company, and accordingly that this Company be wound up voluntarily, and that Charles Bernard Brown of Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, Chartered Accountant, be appointed Liquidator for the purposes of such winding-up.

Mr. Byworth:—I beg to second that resolution. The Chairman:—The resolution which you have just heard read has been proposed by myself and seconded by Mr. Byworth. Those in favour please signify in the usual way—against—carried unanimously. I now beg to propose the second resolution:—

That Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., the General Managers of this Company be authorised and requested to form and procure to be incorporated a new Company to be called the "Yangtze Cotton Mill Limited" (of which they shall be appointed by agreement General Managers) with the objects (inter alia) of taking over the machinery and plant of this Company, and of carrying on business in or near Shanghai with Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., as General Managers so long as they hold not less than 5,000 shares in such new Company, and with a Memorandum and Articles of Association in such form as they shall approve.

Mr. Warren:—I beg to second that resolution. The Chairman:—The second resolution which you have just heard read has been proposed by myself and seconded by Mr. Warren. Those in favour of it please signify in the usual way—against—carried unanimously. I now beg to propose the third resolution:—

That the draft Agreement submitted to this meeting (marked "A") and expressed to be made between this Company and the Liquidator of the one part and the Yangtze Cotton Mill Limited, of the other part be approved; and that the Liquidator be authorised pursuant to Section 185 of the Companies Ordinance 1911, to enter into an Agreement with such new Company (when incorporated) in the terms of the said draft; and to carry the same into effect with such (if any) modifications as he with the approval of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., thinks fit.

ESCAPED MACAO PRISONERS

We are informed that the two prisoners who "escaped" from Macao Gaol in March last have been sentenced respectively to eight months' and eight years' imprisonment. Both, it will be remembered, were arrested at Shanghai, and extradited to Macao for trial.

Mr. Moxon:—I beg to second that.

The Chairman:—The third resolution which you have heard read, has been proposed by myself and seconded by Mr. Moxon. Those in favour of it please signify in the usual way—against—carried unanimously. I now beg to propose the fourth resolution:—

That the Liquidator be authorised, if and when called upon by Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., so to do, to sell the land and buildings of this Company outright upon such terms as he with the approval of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., thinks fit; or in the alternative that Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., be authorised and requested to form and procure to be incorporated a new Company to be called the "Sukunpoo Real Estate Company, Limited," (of which they shall be appointed by agreement General Managers) with the objects (inter alia) of taking over the said land and buildings, and of carrying on business with Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., as General Managers so long as they hold not less than 5,000 shares in such new Company, and with a Memorandum and Articles of Association in such form as they shall approve.

Mr. Potts:—I beg to second that.

The Chairman:—The fourth resolution has been proposed by myself and seconded by Mr. Potts. Those in favour please signify in the usual way—against—carried unanimously. I now beg to propose the fifth resolution:—

That conditionally upon the "Sukunpoo Real Estate Company, Limited," being formed and incorporated as aforesaid, the draft Agreement submitted to this meeting (marked "B") and expressed to be made between this Company and the Liquidator of the one part and such new Company of the other part be approved; and that the Liquidator be authorised, pursuant to Section 185 of the Companies Ordinance 1911, to enter into an Agreement with such new Company (when incorporated) in the terms of the said draft, and to carry the same into effect with such (if any) modifications as he with the approval of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., thinks fit.

Mr. Tisdall:—I beg to second that. The Chairman:—The fifth resolution which you have just heard read has been proposed by myself and seconded by Mr. Tisdall. Those in favour please signify in the usual way—against—carried unanimously. I now beg to propose the sixth resolution:—

That the Liquidator be authorised to obtain advances from Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., of any moneys requisite upon such terms as he thinks fit. Mr. Lo Cheung-shui:—I beg to second that resolution.

The Chairman:—The sixth resolution which you have just heard read has been proposed by myself and seconded by Mr. Lo Cheung-shui. Those in favour please signify in the usual way—against—carried unanimously. That is all the business gentlemen; thank you for your attendance.

SPECIAL CABLES.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

JOHORE'S FUTURE.

AN IMPORTANT BRITISH TREATY.

Singapore, Received May 16. On the 12th inst. the Governor of the Straits Settlements and the Sultan of Johore concluded a Treaty to the effect that the British General Adviser appointed to Johore, have practically the same standing, as at present, in the Federated Malay States. His advice to the administration must be acted upon, and he controls all money.

(Special Pacific Service to the "Telegraph"—Router.)

CHINA'S FINANCIAL POSITION.

STRENGTHENED BY SIR RICHARD DANE'S WORK.

Peking, Received May 16. Several of the leading Legations, approached by Reuter's Agency, considered that the financial position of China has been remarkably strengthened during the past few months, owing especially to Sir Richard Dane's work. This has led to the Chinese view that £7,500,000 for the redemption of short-term loans is all that is necessary for the present. The general opinion is that the Chinese are probably right in not undertaking the currency reform immediately. A meeting of the Quintuple Group in the afternoon discussed the Chinese Loan Note, with which it is understood the bankers unofficially concurred prior to receiving the same.

TELEGRAMS.

SIEMENS-SCHUCKERT CASE.

CRITICISMS IN REICHSTAG.

Router's Service To "The Telegraph." London, Received May 16. In the Reichstag, during the debate on the Foreign Office Estimates, Herr Liebknecht raised the Siemens-Schuckert case in Japan.

Despite the energetic protests of Vice-President Dove, Herr Liebknecht accused the Foreign Office, the German Consulate and the judicial authorities with contriving to have the stolen letters sequestered, because they compromised the firm.

Herr Krieger, the Director of the Judicial Department of the Foreign Office, replied that the prosecution of Richter was conducted in precisely the same way as any other prosecution. Proceedings in Japan against the firm did not concern the Foreign Office, but there could be no objection to an employee of the firm seeking the advice of the Consulate.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

Audience with the King. London, Received May 16. Mr. Lloyd George has had an hour's audience with His Majesty the King.

The unusual nature of the visit is commented on, and it is believed that it referred to Ireland.

MEXICAN UNREST.

TROOPS REVOLT.

London, Received May 16. Reuter's correspondent at New York says the Evening World's correspondent at Vera Cruz reports that the troops at the Piedra barracks in Mexico City revolted on the 13th, and shot several officers, but fled on the approach of troops with machine guns.

Lottery Tickets. A fine of \$200 was imposed on a Chinese charged at the Police Court this morning, with being in possession of lottery tickets and printing implements.

TELEGRAMS.

TO UNVEIL STATUE.

A UNIQUE ARRANGEMENT.

Router's Service To "The Telegraph." London, Received May 16. Reuter's correspondent at Montreal states that King George, President Poincare and President Wilson will participate in the unveiling of the statue to Sir Etienne Cartier on September 7 by pressing buttons at Spadina, Paris and Washington respectively and unfurling the respective national flags.

EASTERN COMMANDS.

STRAITS AND NORTH CHINA APPOINTMENTS.

London, Received May 16. Major General R.N.R. Reade, O.B., has been gazetted to command the troops in the Straits Settlements, and Colonel N.W. Barnardiston, M.V.O., in North China, as Brigadier.

Major General Reade has seen much war service, and has held the appointment of Brigadier-General in charge of Administration, Northern Command. Col. Barnardiston has been on the General Staff at Army Headquarters since 1910. He served in the Boer War as second in command of the 2nd Bn. Middlesex Regiment; and was Military attaché to Brussels and the Hague in 1902, and to the Scandinavian Courts in 1904. His wife is a daughter of the late Hon. D. R. Lloyd-Jones, formerly Secretary of State and Lieut. Governor of New York.

IPSWICH ELECTION.

TRIANGULAR FIGHT.

London, Received May 16. The candidates for the by-election at Ipswich are:—Mr. Masterman (Liberal), Mr. Gannoni (Unionist), and Mr. Scurr (Socialist).

Cremation Regulations. Regulations made under the Cremation Ordinance appear in the Government Gazette. They provide, amongst other things, that it shall not be lawful to cremate the remains which have not been identified, and that no cremation shall be allowed without a written permit from the Head of the Sanitary Department.

CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong. 17th May, 1914. 5th Sunday after Easter. Holy Communion (8.50 a.m.) Matins (11 a.m.) (Full Choir) Responses: Ferial, Venite, Crotch; Psalms Smart, Wallace and Rimbault; Te Deum, Dykes in F; Jubilate, Fitzherbert (24th evening); Anthem, "Hearken unto me"—Sullivan. Holy Communion (11.45 p.m.) Kyrie, Adlam in F; Hymns: 169, 143 (tune 162); Evensong (5.45). Responses: Ferial; Psalms, Hayes, Woodward, and Monk; Magnificat, Crotch (13th morning); Nunc Dimittis, Camidge (24th morning); Hymns: 527 (tune 568), 545 and 24.

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon. 5th Sunday after Easter, Holy Communion At Morning Service. Morning Prayer 11 a.m. Responses: Ferial, Venite; Crotch Day 17th. Psalms: Asset, Te Deum: Blissell, Jubilate: Ouseley, Benedictus: Hymns: 174, 315, 334. (Tune 277 A. & M.) Kyrie, Dryer. Note.—National Anthem to be sung after last Hymn. Evening Prayer 6 p.m. Hymn: 589, Responses: Ferial, Psalms: Alternative Chants, Magnificat: Barnby in D. 18th morning, Nunc Dimittis: Woodward in A. 26th Do, Hymns: 423 (Tune 438 A. & M.) 247, 21 (2nd Tune.) Vesper Hymn.

Garrison Divine Service.—Church of England Victoria, Cathedral 9.15 a.m., Chaplain, Church of England, Detention Barrack, Detention Barrack, 8.30 a.m., Chaplain, Church of England, Stonecutters, Barracks, Under Orders, Senior Officer, Church of England, Military Hospital, Bowen Road, 6.15 p.m., Chaplain, Church of England, Lyemam, Barracks, Under Orders, Senior Officer, Church of England, Kowloon, St. Andrew's Church, 10.40 a.m., Offg. Clergyman, Church of England, Mount Austin, Barracks, 10.30 a.m., Chaplain, Baptist, Victoria, Union Church, 10.30 a.m., Offg. Clergyman, Congregationalist, Victoria, Union Church, 10.30 a.m., Offg. Clergyman, Presbyterian, Victoria, Union Church, 10.30 a.m., Offg. Clergyman, Wesleyan, Victoria, Union Church, 10.15 a.m., Offg. Clergyman, Roman Catholic, Victoria, St. Joseph's Church, 10.0 a.m., Offg. Clergyman, Roman Catholic, Kowloon, Rosary Church, 9.0 a.m., Offg. Clergyman.

Union Church, Kennedy Road. Sunday, May 17th. Morning Service at 10.30 a.m. Hymns, 129, 566, 219, and 165. Evening Service at 6 p.m. Hymns, 383, 261, 432, and 330; 7 p.m. Communion. Preacher, Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald.

Wesleyan Methodist Church, Wanchai, Sunday Morning Service 10.15 a.m. Sunday Evening Service 6 p.m.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Arsenal Street, Sunday Evening, Gospel Service, 8 p.m. German Services.—Berlin Foundling House, Pastor: Johannes Mueller. Roman Catholic Cathedral, Glenageary, Low Masses at 6, 7 and 9.30 a.m. High Mass at 8 a.m. 5.30 p.m.—Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. St. Joseph's Church, Garden Road, Mass and Sermon at 10 a.m. followed by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. First Church of Christ Scientist, Macdonald Road.—Sunday, 11.15 a.m.; Wednesday, 5.30 p.m.

Monday's Meetings. On Monday a meeting of metal importers is to be held at the Chamber of Commerce offices at 4 p.m. A meeting of the Canton Insurance Office is to be held the same day at 11.45 a.m.

The Criminal Sessions. There are but two prisoners for trial at the Criminal Sessions which will commence on Monday; Uim-lai is charged with larceny and fraudulent misappropriation, and Chan Shui is charged with larceny. Mr. Justice Gompertz will take one case and Mr. Justice Hazeland the other.

ASIATICS ON BRITISH SHIPS.

Meetings of Protest at Home.

It is stated that the Board of Trade is considering the draft of, and will shortly issue to shipping offices, a circular letter designed to make as stringent as possible the enforcement of the regulation relating to the employment of Chinese on British ships. It is stated that the Board intends to enforce the regulations strictly.

In this connection it is interesting to note that, following a protest meeting against the employment of Asiatic seamen on British steamers, which was addressed by Mr. Havelock Wilson, there was an interesting sequel on 17th ult. at Hull Docks, when a large steamer arrived in the docks. It was intended to sign on the usual crew of Chinese, but the Union officials negotiated with the captain, who telegraphed to his owners, with the result that none but British seamen were signed on.

Under the auspices of the National Transport Workers' Federation a meeting was held at Leith on 19th ult. to protest against the employment of Asiatics on British ships. Mr. Walsh, Clyde District, moved a resolution of protest, pledging the meeting to effect a removal of the state of things complained.

Mr. O'Connor Kessack, organizer of the National Union of Dock Labourers, who seconded the resolution, said the campaign was not merely against cheap labour, white, black, or yellow. He would forcibly eject every Asiatic from every ship as well as every white "scab." If politicians could not move at once the workers should make up their minds to have a big battle royal on the question.

Mr. Robert Williams, Secretary of the National Transport Workers' Federation, said that they did not intend to give shipowners three months' notice when everything was ready. One fine morning they would call all the men off. They wanted to give shipowners and the Government warning that unless this grievance was settled constitutionally they would use drastic measures. The resolution was unanimously carried.

HOME FOOTBALL.

Results of Latest League Matches.

The results of the Home football matches played on April 25 are as follows:—

First League. Newcastle United 1, Derby County 1. Middlebrough 3, Aston Villa 1. Chelsea 2, Everton 0. Manchester U. O. Blackburn 0. Sheffield Wed. 2, Spurs 0. Preston 2, Manchester City 1. Oldham 2, Sunderland 1.

Second League. Barnsley 1, Hull 0. Orient 1, Grimsby 0. Fulham 1, Bristol City 0. The Arsenal 2, Glossop 0. Leeds City 3, Birmingham 2. Bradford 4, Blackpool 1. Wolves 3, Bury 0. Stockport County 2, Notts Forest 1.

Huddersfield 1, Leicester Fosse 0. Southern League. Brighton 1, Plymouth 0. Merthyr 2, Midwall 1. Watford 2, Rangers 0. Portsmouth 0, West Ham 1. Southend 0, Southampton 0. Norwich 1, Coventry 1. Cardiff City 0, Swindon 0. Exeter 1, Bristol Rovers 1. Gillingham 1, Palace 1. Northants 3, Reading 1.

New Engine. A new modern British-made locomotive for the British section of the Kowloon-Canton Railway arrived on Monday and is being pieced together locally.

CHINA'S FOREIGN POLICY.

OUR WEEKLY CAUSERIE ON WOMEN'S MATTERS.

A SILK SEASON—THE LATEST IN HATS—THE NEWEST
IN SPORTING WEAR—SOME USEFUL RECIPES.

According to advices from centres of fashion in Paris, there is now a positive craze for new foulards. At the moment rather wide stripes are much in vogue, black and white, pekin or dark blue and white, and ecru and white, these last somewhat startling in effect. There are also fancy foulards of self colour in soft tones, mauve, grey, rose, &c., woven with groups of narrow stripes and scattered spots. There are much used for coat linings. Linens and cottons, primed with formal detached patterns, concentric rings or little circular clusters of conventional flowers of vivid hue on plain grounds, are very effective for the simple Saxon tunics worn over a killed skirt of plain linen. Voiles and crepes, also, are appearing, plain skirts, slightly draped, and tunic and corsage of spotted or printed fabric, with sash to match the colour of the spots.

The Reign of Silk.

Never were dress materials more beautiful than at present. This is a silk season, and the soft moires and taffetas in every shade of lovely colouring lend themselves to draping with admirable effect. Silk hats, in shot taffetas and varied colourings to match the gowns, are among the season's favourites, and in Paris the curious little gallette hat, stuffed with fruit and flowers, is a revival of an old French fashion. It also recalls somewhat the "pout" hair-dress of the reign of Marie Antoinette; "which could contain such various objects," we are told, "as fruit, flowers, stuffed birds, vegetables, dolls, and many other things, giving expression to the tastes, the preferences, and the sentiments of the wearer." Rose Bartin, the famous milliner, made her world-wide reputation by her original creations in these absurd "poufs" and had she lived in these days no doubt her influence on the grotesque side of the modern hat would have made itself felt. Anyhow, real little Japanese apples, preserved by some chemical process, already adorn some of the new French hats, and the stuffed birds and dolls may make their appearance later.

becoming outdoor creature, white flannel and serge suits for wear on the emulous courts, golf links, aboard yachts and at the seashore are almost a necessity. But this Summer the whites are not to be confined to these materials exclusively. There will be a great demand for the flimsy materials, such as the fine French linons of the most delicate texture, silk muslins, crepes and other gossamer-like weaves, which are more a suggestion than real material.

The chief charm of the coming styles will be simplicity in the cut of the garment, but they will be daintily yet beautifully trimmed with draperies of all kinds. The new styles are adaptable to the tall and short alike, as well as to the slender and stout. Any woman can now look fashionable, providing her dressmaker is an artist who understands how to bring out her best points.

The Debutante's Gem.

"The stone for the debutante at present is the pale-pink beryl" which is suggestive of freshness and youth. These stones are usually suspended on the slenderest of silver chains, with no setting at all."

Brooches, it seems, are seldom

Picture Hats.
The Watteau picture hat, seen on the dear little Dresden china figures in our grandmothers' parlours, is still very popular in Paris. The high-titled cock brim, banked with masses of roses, is very becoming to the right type of face, but terribly trying to the wrong one. So much depends on the angle at which it is worn and the face underneath it that these Louis V. hats are not for everybody, by a very long way. But, given the right coquettish type and proper sense of position, and the Watteau is altogether charming and picturesque, a perfect joy to the beholder.

Shoes and Gloves.

A strong distinction is drawn between things suitable for morning wear and those adapted to the more ceremonious afternoon toilette. For the latter are reserved thin low-cut shoes and those with straps or large buckles, while the morning chausseur consists of shoes of more "robust" appearance and in stronger materials. In the same way, the white and pale-tinted kid, or snede glove, is suitable for the afternoon, whereas the morning glove is of the substantial order.

Of milder, thick suedo, gazello, or antelope skin they are in tones of grey, fawn, or tan with the patent clikers that are such an improvement on buttons. Very fine stockings, too, are reserved for the afternoon, while those worn in the morning are coloured in tints much stronger than their material. The shoes sometimes match in colour, but are more often in antelope or tones of tan. Walking shoes of substantial black satin with ornate silver or paste buckles are

the latest for afternoon wear, and are smarter and much more durable than suède. At present they are rather expensive, and obtainable only at the very best shops. Brocade, lace covered, and embroidered shoes are reserved for evening toilettes.

Ribbon Flouncers.
Ribbon garnitures appear on many gowns and wraps. A quaint evening gown of palest pink mousseline de soie displays gathered flounce of soft pink ribbon about six inches wide arranged in spirals right round the skirt from waist to hem. Coats of taffetas, crepe, or organdie exhibit very full flouncers of wide taffetas round the basques; and evening cloaks of the new and voluminous brigand type are bordered with similar flouncers of tuches, very wide at the back and narrowing up the fronts.

Sporting Wear. As the modern woman is becoming more and more an outdoor creature, white flannel and serge suits for wear on the tennis courts, golf links, aboard yachts and at the seashore are almost a necessity. But this Summer the whites are not to be confined to these materials exclusively. There will be a great demand for the flimsy materials, such as the fine French lincons of the most delicate texture, silk muslins, crepes and other gossamer-like weaves, which are more a suggestion than real material.

The chief charm of the coming styles will be 'simplicity in the cut of the garment, but they will be daintily yet beautifully trimmed with draperies of all kinds. The new styles are adaptable to the tall and short alike, as well as to the slender and stout. Any woman can now look fashionable, providing her dressmaker is an artist who understands how to bring out her best points.

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Brooches, it seems, are ridden
worn now. The low-necked
gown is responsible for their
disappearance. They are replaced
by a chain finished by a pendant
where the brooch used to be.
The ordinary gold bangle has
been superseded by "slave"
bangles of jade or some other
stone. And it is not fashionable
to wear many rings.

to wear heavy rings.
 Bringers of Luck
 Little blinking Buldhas in
 jade or crystal, lotus flower
 wheels of life," and drows-
 "dragons imprisoned in emerald,
 all, supposed to be symbolical.
 Luck, are worn as pendants now
 days. The debatable's luck
 bringer is a small crystal globe
 barred with slender silver circles
 which is worn as a pendant ar-
 is emblematical of innocence.

Simple Recipes.
Cheese Butter Puffs.—Spread some butter puff biscuits thick with butter, smear each with a little made mustard, and cover thickly with grated cheese. Season with salt and cayenne and set in a very hot oven or under grill till the cheese is melted. Serve at once.

Curried Egg-Sandwiches.—Mash the yolks of four hard-boiled eggs and finely chop the whites. Add two teaspoonsfuls of cornstarch powder, a pinch or two of salt, a teaspoonful of Worcester sauce, a teaspoonful of tomato sauce, a dash of chutney, a small quantity of paprika, and a squeeze of lemon juice. Mix these ingredients thoroughly and spread between thin slices of bread and buttered. Serve with radishes or watercress.

Caviare Sandwiches.—Rub a spoon and plate with garlic or few drops of onion juice. Mix the caviare with a little lemon juice—about a quarter of a teaspoonful of juice to a tablespoonful of caviare.

In the course of a contribution to the Observer, Mr. J. O. P. Band, writes:—

The foreign policy of China's rulers remains to-day as it has ever been, a makeshift of cunning expedients for setting one barbarian against the other. Without being based on any positive force of public opinion, it continues to reflect the two most deeply rooted instincts of the nation—namely, the individual craving for material wealth (resulting from the economic conditions of a relentless life struggle) and the collective sense of racial superiority. Both instincts are egotistic, impervious to argument and experience; and their combined effects have conferred on China's ancient civilisation a distinctive quality of Stoic immutability which, despite all the defects of that quality, commands our respect. The foreign policy of Yuan Shih-kai at the present moment follows faithfully the principles and precedents of his august Sovereign, the late Empress Dowager, Tzu Hsi. It is a policy which, whilst making the best of bad facts—such as the loss of Mongolia and Tibet—seeks relief from the aggression of foreigners by creating diversions of dissension amongst them; a policy of hand-to-mouth expedients and desperate stratagems, which the self-seeking greed of individual mandarins would render utterly sordid, were it not for a certain redeeming quality of patriarchal dignity. It is a policy based on knowledge of human nature rather than of foreign affairs, and, as matters stand, its ultimate object seems to be the saving of "face," even though all else be lost.

In concluding, Mr. Bland writes:—One feels that, come what may, a nation which, with all its faults, believes instinctively in right and rejects force as an argument will preserve, even in humiliation, its essential dignity and the wisdom upon which its enduring civilisation has been founded. The territorial integrity of China is in jeopardy to-day, as it has often been before, but the steadfast soul of the people, like that of the Hebrews, possesses qualities which more than once have led captivity captive.

ful of caviano—add the same quantity of creamed butter, mix well, and spread on delicate slices of bread, and trim off the edges.

"Orange Sweet.—For a compote of oranges, take six large sweet oranges, peel them, and remove as much of the white pith as possible, then divide them in small pieces without breaking the thin skin with which they are surrounded. Make a syrup

unrounded. Make a syrup by boiling together for a quarter of an hour 1 lb. of loaf sugar with one pint of water, adding the rind of an orange cut into narrow strips. When the syrup has been well skimmed and is perfectly clear, put in the pieces of orange and simmer gently for five minutes. Now take the pieces off with a spoon (taking great care that they do not break) and

Spread thickly with a cover Sea-butter and under a melted.

peeling the oranges divide the
into quarters, being careful
to remove all the white pith. Now
coat a plain mould with the jelly
then carefully lay in the oranges
each piece dipped in the clear
syrup, putting the angelica
into leaves in the corners of
mould according to taste and
cherries round the top and bottom.
Between the pieces of oranges
then fill up with the remaining
jelly and set on ice until wanted.
This sweet is most pretty and
dainty if care is taken to arrange
the fruit, etc., artistically in
mould. Turn out in a glass dish
and decorate the top with some
of the angelica and cherries.

Hongkong May. 11, 1914.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Beef	Stirloin & Prime	Cut, -Moi Luong Pa	lb.	18
"	Corned, -Ham	, gau Yuk	"	19
"	Roast, -Shiu	"	"	14
"	Breast, -Nagu Lam	"	"	15
"	Soup, -Tong Yuk	"	"	19
"	Steak, -Nagu Yuk Pa	"	"	30
"	do. -Stirloin Cottom	-Nagu Lau	"	20
"	Sausages, -Nagu Ohauang	"	per set	10
Bullock's	Brains	" Know	"	60
"	Tongue fresh, -Nagu Li	"	each	80
"	"	corned, -Ham Ngau Li	"	80
"	Head, -Nagu Tan	"	"	14
"	Heart, -Nagu Sum	"	"	19
"	Hump, Salt, -Nagu Kin	"	"	18
"	Feet, -Nagu Kaaki	"	"	10
"	Kidneys, -Nagu Y	"	"	10
"	Tail, -Nagu Moi	"	lb.	18
"	Liver, -Nagu Kon	"	"	14
"	Tripe (Addressed), -Nagu To	"	set	8
Calves'	Head & Feet, -Nagu-chai-lau-kark	"	lb.	1
Mutton	Chop, -Yeung Pei Kwat	"	"	25
"	Leg, -Yeung Pei	"	"	25
"	Shoulder, -Yeung Shau	"	"	24
Pigs	Chittlings, -Chu Chong	"	per set	27
"	Brains, -Chu Know	"	"	2
"	Feet, -Chu Kark	"	lb.	12
"	Fry, -Chu Chok	"	"	3
"	Head, -Chu Tau	"	"	18
"	Heart, -Chu Sum	"	each	10
"	Kidneys, -Chu Yiu	"	pair	8
"	Liver, -Chu Con	"	lb.	24
Pork,	Chop, -Chu Pai Kwat	"	"	23
"	Corned, -Ham Chu Yuk	"	"	27
"	Leg, -Chu Pe	"	"	24
"	Fat or Lard, -Chu Yau	"	"	70
Sheep	Head and Feet, -Tau Kark	"	set	10
"	Heart, -Yeung Sum	"	each	7
"	Kidneys, -Yeung Yiu	"	"	25
"	Liver, -Yeung Con	"	lb.	22
Sucking	Pigs, To Order -Chu Cha	"	"	18
Suet, Beef,	-Sang Ngau Yau	"	"	24
"	Mutton, -Sang Yeung Yau	"	"	19
"	Veal, -Nagu Chai Yuk	"	"	20
"	Sausages, -Nagu Chai Ohauang	"	"	10

肉食

Shate—Waukau V	...	...	...	97 4	左
Salmon—PS	...	...	...	8	
SaoYark—Yu	...	...	...	8	
Shrimps—Ita	...	...	...	24	
Snapper—Lap Yu	...	...	...	20	
Soles—Tat Sa Yu	...	...	...	18	
Tench—Wan Yu	...	...	...	19	
Turbot—Chow How Yu	...	...	...	25	
Turtles, small, fresh water—	...	...	...	—
White Bait—Ngau Yu Ohai	...	...	...	—

FRUITS.

Almonds, —Hung Yau	lb.	35
Apples (California) —Kam San Ping Kho	"	18
(Chefoo) —Tin Chun Ping Kho	"	—
Small, —Hoi Tong	"	—
Custard, —Fan Lai Chi	each	—
Bananas, fragrant, Canton, —San Shing Heung Chiu lb. 4		
(brides), Macao, —San Heung Chiu	"	4
Chestnuts, Chinese, —Foong Lut	"	15
Carambola, —Yeung Tse	"	—
Cocoanuts, —Yeh Tse	each	12
Lemons, China, —Ning Moong	lb	8
America, —Kum San Ning Moon	"	30
Lichees Dried, —Lai Chi, small Stone	"	—
Fresh,	"	—
Limes, (Saigon) —Sai Kung Ning Moong ... each	"	18
Mango, Manila, —Lui Sung Mong	"	—
Mangosteens, —San Chuk Tse	doz	8
Oranges, (Canton) —San-shing Tim Ching ... lb	15	
Sweet,	"	—
Pears, (American), —San Shoo Lay	"	14
(Canton), Cookee, —Sa Lay	"	12
Peanuts, —Fa Sang	"	—
Persimmons Large, —Hung Chi	"	—
Pine-apples, 1st quality, —Poon Tai Paw Law each	"	—
2nd, —Chung-tang Paw Law	"	—
Plantain, —Tai Chau	lb	—
Plums, —Swatow, Hung Lai	"	2
Pumelo, Siam, —Chim Lo Yau	each	—
Shanghai, —Lo Kwat	"	1
Walnuts, —Hop Tuo	lb	—
Green, —Sang Hop Tuo	"	—
Water Melon, —(Am.) Kom San Sai Kwa ... each	"	—
(China) Sai Kwa	"	—
Grapes, —Sang Fo Tai Tse	lb	—

菓子

[illegible]

POULTRY.

Chicken,—Kai Chai	..	..	..	..	lb	30
Capon, Large, Small,—Sin Kai	..	..	..	..	"	30
Ducks,—Ap	..	..	..	..	"	24
Doves,—Pan Kau	..	..	..	..	each	18
Eggs, Hen,—Kai Tan	..	..	..	..	per doz	20
Fowls, Canton,—Kai	..	..	..	..	lb	34
Hainan,—Hoi Nam Kai	..	..	..	..	"	30
Geese,—Ngoi	..	..	..	..	"	24
Jeese, Wilds'hai,—Shang-ho Yea Ngoi	..	..	..	..	"	—
Wush Deer,—Wong Keng	..	..	..	..	each	—
Hare, Shanghai,—Tu Chai	..	..	..	..	"	—
Partridge,—Che Khoo	..	..	..	..	"	—
Pleasant,—Shan Kai	..	..	..	..	pair \$	—
Pigeons, Canton,—Pak Kap	..	..	..	..	each	20
Hoihw,—Hoi How Pak Kap	..	..	..	..	"	—
Quail,—Tu Chuan	..	..	..	..	"	24
Hicc Birds,—Wo Fa Cheul	..	..	..	..	dozen	20
Snipe,—Se Ohy	..	..	..	..	each	55
Turkeys, Cook,—Phor Kai Kung	..	..	..	..	lb.	55
Hen,—Na	..	..	..	..	"	48
Wild Ducks, 'Shai,—Shang hoi Sui Ap	..	..	..	..	" \$	—
l,—Sui Ap Chai	..	..	..	..	"	—
d Ducks Canton,—Sang Shing Sui Ap	..	..	..	..	" \$	—

生 日

	Artichokes, Shanghai,—Sheung-hoi	Ah Chi	..	..	..	lb
	Cheuk ..	..	..	..	..	..
	Beans, (French), Macao,—Oh Moon Pin Tau	..	..	..	..	..
	" (French) Shanghai,—Sheung Hai Pin	..	..	..	..	..
豆仔	Tau ..	..	..	..	..	..
菜	Sprout,—Ah Oho ..	..	..	..	..	..
	Long,—Tau Ko ..	..	..	..	..	..
茄	Best Root,—Hung Ohoi Tau ..	..	..	..	..	each
瓜	Brinjals, Green,—Ching Yuan ..	..	..	..	..	..
	Red,—Hung Ker ..	..	..	..	..	..
海菜	Cabbage, Chinese, com.—Kai Choy ..	..	..	..	..	..
菜	Cabbage Red,—Hung Yea Choy ..	..	..	..	..	..
海野	Cabbage, Shanghai,—Yeh Choi ..	..	..	..	..	..
黃	Cane Shoots, bunch,—Kan Shun ..	..	..	..	..	lb.
花	Cauliflower, Large size,—Tai Yeh Cho Fa ..	..	..	..	..	each
兒	" Medium size,—Cheung Yeh Cho Fa ..	..	..	..	..	..
冠	" Small size,—Sai Yen Choi Fa ..	..	..	..	..	..
山	Carrots,—Kam Sham ..	..	..	..	..	lb.
白	Celery, Chinese,—Tong Kan Chohi ..	..	..	..	..	..
口	" English,—Yeung Kan Chohi ..	..	..	..	..	..
菜	Chillies Dried,—Gon Lat Chia ..	..	..	..	..	..
禾	Red,—Hung Far Chia ..	..	..	..	..	..
沙	Green,—Ching Lat Chia ..	..	..	..	..	..
火	Curry Stuff, English,—Kar Lee Chu Liu ..	..	..	..	..	..
水	Cucumbers,—Fung Kwa ..	..	..	..	..	..
海	Bitter Squash,—Chi Kwa ..	..	..	..	..	..
水	Garlic,—Que Tau ..	..	..	..	..	..
鹹	Ginger,—San Tin Kong ..	..	..	..	..	..

FISH.

	Barbel,—Ka Yu	...	...	...	...	...	lb 1
	Bream,—Bin Yu	...	...	...	...	...	" 1
	Canton Fresh Water Fish,—Hoi Sin Yu	...	...	...	...	...	" 2
	Garp,—Li Yu	...	...	...	...	...	" 1
	Catfish,—Chik Yu	...	...	...	...	...	" 1
	Codfish,—Mun Yu	...	...	...	...	...	" 2
	Crabs,—Hai	...	...	...	...	...	" 1
	Cuttle Fish,—Muk Yu	...	...	...	...	...	" 1
	Dab,—Sa Mang Yu	...	...	...	...	...	" 1
	Dace,—Wong Mei Lun	...	...	...	...	...	" 1
	Dog Fish,—Tit Tu Sa	...	...	...	...	...	" 1
	Eels, Congor,—Hoi Mann	...	...	...	...	...	" 1
	Fresh water,—Tam Sin Yu	...	...	...	...	...	" 1
	Eels, Yellow,—Wong Sin	...	...	...	...	...	" 3
	Frogs,—Tien Kai	...	...	...	...	...	" 4
	Garoupe,—Sek Pan	...	...	...	...	...	" 3
	Gudgeon,—Pak Kup Yu	...	...	...	...	...	" 2
	Herrings,—To Pak	...	...	...	...	...	" 2
	Halibut,—Cheung Kwan Kup	...	...	...	...	...	" 2
	Labrus,—Wong Fa Yu	...	...	...	...	...	" 1
	Loach,—Wu Yu	...	...	...	...	...	" 2
	Lobsters,—Lung Ha	...	...	...	...	...	" 2
	Mackerel,—Chi Yu	...	...	...	...	...	" 2
	Monk Fish,—Mong Yu	...	...	...	...	...	" 2
	Mullet,—Chai Yu	...	...	...	...	...	" 2
	Oysters,—Sang Hoo	...	...	...	...	...	" 1
	Ravotfish,—Kai Kung Yu	...	...	...	...	...	" 1
	Carch,—Tau Loo	...	...	...	...	...	" 1
	Pike,—Fa Paw Poong	...	...	...	...	...	" 10
	Plaice,—Pan Yu	...	...	...	...	...	" 2
	Pomfret, Black,—Bak Chong	...	...	...	...	...	" 3
	Pomfret, White,—Fak Chong	...	...	...	...	...	" 3
	Prawns,—Ming Ha	...	...	...	...	...	" 3
	Squid,—Fai Fa Sa	...	...	...	...	...	" 1
	Pook Fish,—Sek Ka Kung	...	...	...	...	...	" 1
	Rockfish,—Yok	...	...	...	...	...	" 1

海鹽

	Indian Corn,—Suk Mai	每百	...	...	...	680
	Lettuce,—Yeung Sang Choi	每百	...	...	...	700
	Water Chestnuts,—Ma Tai	每百	...	...	...	160
	Mandarin,—Kwai Lum Ma Tai	每百	...	...	...	160
蘑菇	Mushrooms, Fresh,—Sang Cho Koo	每百	...	...	...	...
海菜	Fresh Malon, Amer.—Kam-san Hong Kwa	每百	...	...	...	600
蒜苗	Okroos	每百	...	...	...	160
洋葱	Onions Bombay,—Yeung Chong Tau	每百	...	...	...	...
	Gross,—Sang Ohng	每百	...	...	...	...
	" Shanghai,—Shang-hoi Chong Tau	每百	...	...	...	...
豆豉	Papaya, 1st qual,—Tai Man Sau Kua	每百	...	...	...	600
沙茶	" 2nd Chung	每百	...	...	...	...
豌豆	Paraley,—Kun Cho	每百	...	...	...	...
	Green Peas,—Ching Tau	每百	...	...	...	160
海菜	Potatoes's, Sweet,—Fan Shu	每百	...	...	...	...
大薯	" Shanghai,—Shang-hoi Shu Tsa	每百	...	...	...	...
黃薯	" Japan,—Yut Poon Shu Tsa	每百	...	...	...	...
	" American,—Fa Ki Shu Tsa	每百	...	...	...	...
石斑魚	Toochow,—Foc-chow Shu Tsai	每百	...	...	...	...
白粉公	Pumpkin,—Long Kwa	每百	...	...	...	...
甲蝦	Badish,—Hung Lo Pak Tsai	每百	...	...	...	...
碎花	Rhubarb (Fresh)—Tai Wong	每百	...	...	...	...
	Eggs,—Tse So	每百	...	...	...	...
蔥白	Shallots,—Gon Chung Tau	每百	...	...	...	...
菠菜	Spinach,—Yin Choi	每百	...	...	...	...
紅薯	Tomatotes,—Fan Ker	每百	...	...	...	...
豆腐	" Wai Tan	每百	...	...	...	...
生鴨	Lansy,—Punti, (Long)—Lo Pak	每百	...	...	...	...
鴨	" English,—Yeung Lo Pak	每百	...	...	...	...
鴨	Vegetable Marrow,—Chit Kwa	每百	...	...	...	...
花椰	(Amer.)—Kam-san Chit Kwa	每百	...	...	...	...
菜	Water Cress,—Sai Yeung Cho	每百	...	...	...	...
芋	" Lily root,—Lin Nga	每百	...	...	...	...

The prices necessarily vary from day to day and
 card has no power to compel still holders to sell at a
 E. W. HAY
 notary.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH. EXTRA

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1914

SHORT STORY.

WHEN OLIVER ELOPED

BY OLIVE HIGGINS PROUTY.

[To the first grandson, of the name of Vars, a cheque for three thousand dollars gold is to be presented. But grandsons do not come to the Vars family. Two sons were married, but no grandson had appeared. Then Oliver Chenery Vars eloped and—but that is the story. It is one of the brightest *Melodrama* has published for a [1] time.]

It used to be a source of great anxiety to father that none of his children was married. He had some queer, old-fashioned ideas about making the family name a strong one by increasing it. When my brothers, Tom and Alec, were scarcely out of college, and the twins were still in short trousers, father announced that he was going to present to the first grandson, bearing the name of Vars, a cheque for three thousand dollars. We treated it as a good deal as a joke then, but when years later, we found the same offer written out in plain black and white in father's will, we were a little surprised, and a little touched too, realizing how deeply in earnest the poor dear man had been about it, and how disappointed.

At the beginning of this story three of us were married—though of course I didn't count, being a girl—and still the three thousand dollars remained unclaimed. Poor Elise, Tom's wife, had had five girls; and Edith, the rich Edith Campbell whom Alec had chosen to marry, hadn't a baby of any kind. But we all knew that if ever such an event should take place in Edith's career, it would be the most important occurrence in the entire annals of the family. And we weren't mistaken. Edith had been married five years, I believe, when the wonderful preparations were begun. One would have thought she was the Queen of Holland. Everyone in Hilton seemed to vie with one another in embroidering tiny martingales, knitting worsted blankets, or scalloping flannel shawls for Edith Vars' baby. The nursery that she had had built onto the sunny side of my father's old house five years before, fairly bloomed into pink and blue equipment. You had only to spend half an hour there to discover what a popular person Edith was, and what a select place in society she held. She was more than sociomommatizing about announcing from whom each present came. The most expensive "specialist" within reach had been engaged, and a nurse from town was to remain for four months at the rate of twenty-five a week. You could trust Edith to do the thing up in the proper style. You could trust her, also, to carry away that three-thousand-dollar premium in father's will. She felt cocksure of it herself. Even I was convinced.

Alec treated Edith as if she were the center of the universe. When Oliver eloped, and that is what my story is about, Alec's chief concern seemed to be the fear of the effect of the news upon poor Edith.

Oliver is one of the twins, and the news of his elopement reached me one day in early spring. Will, who by the way is Dr. William Maynard and married to me, had a nine o'clock lecture that morning so wasn't at home when the mail came. But I knew that nothing less than a death in the family could drag him away

from his precious clinic the next day, so I hurried off for the 11.55 express alone. I stuck a note of explanation into the dish of ferns on the middle of the luncheon table.

"Dear Will," I said, "I've hit a letter from Alec. Oliver was married to a Madge Tompkins in February! He's bringing her to Hilton to-night. This is all I know about it. Will try to be back before Sunday—Bobby."

When I arrived in Hilton, Alec was at the depot with the automobile to meet Tom, who had come flying on from the West the minute Alec's telegram had met his eyes. Malcolm, poor unfortunate Oliver's twin, had caught the midnight train from New York, and was already at the house. It was really a family reunion, but all the joy of seeing each other again was buried beneath the consternation in our hearts. We're not an erratic family. We never figure in accidents or tragedies of any sort.

"And what's more," said Ruth, "Edith says that the creature is too common for any thing!" Ruth is the youngest, aged twenty now. She makes her headquarters with Edith and Alec when she isn't off on a visiting trip. We were gathered in father's old library, the only room in the house that was recognizable since Alec had married Edith Campbell, and she had "done the old Ark over," as she put it.

"She's absolutely impossible, I tell you. We stopped to see Oliver for an hour on our way to the Gr. on Mountains, Bobby," she explained to me, "last fall, in the automobile. I was full, I know we were coming. I was Sunday and he had some dreadful little frowzy-headed creature in tow. I'm sure her name was Tompkins—silly, simpering little thing—perfectly enormous pompadour, and a cheap hamburger open-work lingerie waist over bright pink—oh, horribly cheap—I can't begin to tell you!"

"Well, well, we must try and make the best of it," said Tom brightly.

"Best of it!" scoffed Edith. "Well, if Oliver thinks for one minute that I'm going to open up my house to his precious Madge Tompkins, he's greatly mistaken. Ruth is having a large Bridge Thursday—ten tables. This affair has simply got to be kept quiet until after that. Break Sewell is coming over for Sunday. He's paying marked attention to Ruth and you all know what the Sewells are—particular to a degree—oh, we must not let a single word of this miserable affair leak out. I just want to scream when I think of it. I just want—"

"Come, come, Edith," said Alec gently.

"Well, I can't have that common person here," Edith went on. "Don't ask it of me, Alec, don't expect it."

"Of course not, dear," Alec reassured her soothingly. "It will be exactly as you wish." He would have stopped the sun from rising if she had so desired.

At about five o'clock that afternoon Malcolm, who had been outdoors for a walk, burst in upon us, all excitement.

"It's gotten into the papers," he announced.

Tom and Alec both got up.

"Very bad?" asked "one" of them, and Edith sprang forward like a cat and snatched the

paper out of Malcolm's hand.

"On the front page," said Malcolm. "Here! There it is! Oh, no one can miss it."

"Heavens!" Edith ejaculated as her eyes fell upon the headlines.

"Read it," commanded Tom.

"Romantic Love Affair of Oliver Chenery Vars Ends in an Elopement. Son of William T. Vars, former President of the Vars and Company Woolen Mills of this city, Marries His Lady's Daughter!" She stopped short.

"Go on," said Tom in a low stern voice.

"Hedn't I better?" Alec suggested.

But Edith continued: "The friends of Oliver Chenery Vars will be surprised to learn of his marriage to Miss Madge Tompkins of Glenning Falls, Vermont—the past year young Vars has been connected with the Glenning Falls Granite Works, and the attachment between himself and Miss Tompkins, daughter of Mrs. Ebenezer Tompkins, with whom he boarded, has been a matter of some concern to the Vars family. The news of his marriage, which is said to have taken place in February, comes as a total surprise and few particulars are known. However, it has been ascertained that the young lovers have been forgiven, and that they will be the guests of the Alexander Vars for the remainder of the week. The new Mrs. Vars is but eighteen and carried off a blue ribbon in the pretty-girl contest in the Glenning Falls Agricultural Fair last September."

"How perfectly disgusting!" broke in Ruth.

"Rotten!" muttered Malcolm.

Edith couldn't speak. The paper fluttered to the floor and Alec went over and put her gently in a chair. Tom snowed and looked hard out of the window.

We sat in silence for a full half minute, then Tom turned suddenly.

"Look here," he said, "here it comes! Here Oliver comes, and I leaned forward, picked up the discarded paper and thrust it under my elbow on father's desk."

Oliver was alone. I shall always remember how he looked on that spring evening, as he swung along, overcoat open and dapping in the wind, head held high, and brow smooth and cloudless. His step was as sure and firm as the day he joined us all after his crew had won in the big variety boat-race. My heart went out to him—poor Oliver, always getting into trouble, gifted and talented (he can sing like an angel), and lovable (he has friends everywhere), but utterly unable to keep out of embarrassing difficulties. I heard his step on the veranda and a minute later he was standing six feet high, smiling and confident, in the door of the library. There's something irresistible about Oliver's smile. If he had only looked at me, I would have smiled back, but his eyes rested on Tom.

"Hello, everybody. Hello, Tom! Mighty good of you to come way on from the West. Well, well," he glanced swiftly around the room. "All here, aren't you?" Then he added, "Well, what do you think?"

"Seen the paper?" demanded Tom.

"Is it in the paper?" asked Oliver, and Malcolm pulled the horrible thing from beneath my elbow and thrust it into Oliver's hands. I watched Oliver closely. I saw the slow, dark color spread over his face and across that cloudless brow of his.

"Well—it's true," he said finally, and six pairs of eyes glowered upon him.

"What explanation have you for this step of yours?" asked Tom gravely.

Oliver's confidence fell away a little. "Oh why have the whole thing over?" he said in a low voice. "I'm married all

right. What's the use—of course I'm sorry that it is in the papers."

"Sorry" muttered Alec.

"But—hang it all—you bury me in a hole like that—she was the only girl worth looking at. I didn't want to go to Glenning Falls. It was your plan!"

"You had five other positions in three years before we resorted to Glenning Falls," said Alec.

Oliver flushed. "Oh well, if you've made up your minds to be disagreeable—I left Madge at the depot to come up in a carriage," he broke off; "she'll be here in five minutes. I hope at least you'll be decent to her."

"Decent to her! Decent to her, Oliver Vars," Edith had found her voice. "I guess you better talk about how you can be decent to us. Do you know what you've done? You've simply ruined our reputations, and just when Break Sewell—oh, you've disgraced us all. I shall never want to hold up my head again, and Ruth has invitations out for a big Bridge. Madge Tompkins! Don't ask me to be decent to her. She'll never spend a night under this roof as long as I live. Common, little—"

"Be careful," shot back Oliver, flushed and angry now.

"Madge's father was a minister when he was twenty-five. Yours, we all know, at that period of his career, used to collect scrap-iron and junk from people's back yards."

Edith grew red. The early life of her iron-king father had always been a sore point with her.

"Oh, come, none of this," Tom interrupted hastily. "It's discreditable to quarrel. Oliver, you were hasty in what you said; and Edith, let's see the young lady before we pass judgment on her. I think she's coming. At least here's a carriage."

It was very touching to me when Oliver went down to the back at the curbing and helped out the girl whom of all the hundreds, for Oliver could have any one, women adored him—he had chosen to honor the most highly. She was short and a little shabby, with a kind of cheap flashiness that one could see a hundred yards away. I knew particular, fastidious Oliver can't feel a little ashamed of the wrinkled, checked suit she wore, the big-figured, gaudy lace veil over her hat, the soiled white ostrich plumes.

I felt very sorry for Oliver when at the library door she stepped back to let him enter, and he said gently, "You first, Madge, and she stumbled in, smiling and confused. She really was rather impossible, pretty after a fashion, but oh, miles and miles away from everything that is essential to good taste and good manners."

"Well, here they are, Madge," said Oliver heartily.

Her first words jarred us. "I guess we surprised you some," she laughed.

"Well, it was unexpected," said Tom finally.

She giggled at that. Then she asked, trying to appear at ease, "Well, aren't you going to introduce me around, Oliver?"

It was very painful. She gave her fingers to us in a ridiculous fashion. "Pleased to meet you," she said, like a machine, after each name, and then after I, the last one, had dropped her hand, in a moment of deep confusion, she remarked, glancing around the room: "Oh, my! I think your house is just grand!"

Malcolm coughed. Oliver flushed.

"Did you have a long trip?" I asked.

"Just dreadful," she replied eagerly. "The dirt was something awful. We came up in a parlor car. I just love parlor cars. We've been staying at an elegant hotel in New York."

"Sit down, won't you?" said Malcolm, and she shoved up a chair.

She glanced up at him. "Thank you ever so much." Then she

added coily, and my heart bled for her poor pitiful attempt, "I know you. You're Malcolm. I was awfully gone on your photo once." She giggled again and added confidently: "It was something awful the way it used to make Oliver jealous."

"I think I met you once," Edith began loftily.

"I remember," said Madge. "You came through in a big auto. My, but I thought Oliver had some stylish folks."

"I'm extremely sorry that our rooms are all filled to-night," went on Edith grandly, "and that it will be impossible to ask you to remain." Madge reddened.

"I wouldn't trouble you for anything," she apologized.

"No," said Oliver, and his voice shook with scorn. "We wouldn't trouble you. Madge, please wait for me a moment on the veranda." She looked up frightened.

"Yes," she said, and she rose and went out of the room. Oliver closed the door. He was red in the face with indignation. "Thank you all for your kindness," he said very soothingly. "I'm sure I'm very grateful. If this is what it means to be a member of a family, let me be free of it."

Tom got up. "Well," he drawled, "if you can get along without us, why not?"

"Very well," retorted Oliver. "Very well, if that's your answer. I've thrown up that job at Glenning Falls anyway. I'm not so overbearing dependent as you have an idea. I'm off, and thank heaven! It's too bad if I've interrupted Ruth's Bridge party. It's really too bad. I'm through with the whole lot of you. I'm through!"

That evening I wired to Will: "Three of us will arrive to-night. Tell Delia to prepare guest-room. Bobby."

The moment I saw Oliver explode out of that house of ours, and swing down the street, proud, angry, indignant, with that ridiculous little creature running on behind, I felt that that ridiculous little creature was headed straight for unhappiness and disaster. After listening for half an hour to a lot of plagiarisms from Tom and Alec, such as, "He must paddle his own canoe," "Experience is the best teacher," etc., I slipped out of the house and down to the depot.

I told Will about it late that night. "I found them sitting on a bench in the waiting room. They weren't speaking. She had been crying. Oliver was glum and very silent. I think that he was feeling awfully sorry that he had married her. So right then and there I decided to bring them home with me. We must do something, Will. We must. I finally wormed it out of Oliver that he was down to his very last one hundred dollars, and not a single thing in sight. I know as well as you that Madge is simply beyond the pale, but we've got to have her for a sister-in-law whether we like it or not. I've already invited her to make her home with us till something turns up for Oliver to do."

"Great Scott, Bobby, have you forgotten that we've invited a houseful for Commencement week?"

"No, I've not forgotten it, nor that I was giving my first really-true dinner next Wednesday, but I know I shan't turn Oliver out, and I know my best friend in the world won't let me either."

"I suppose," wrote Edith in a scathing letter three days later, "that you are posing as the Good Samaritan. We all think you acted very unwisely, and not at all for Oliver's best good. You may be interested to know that the doctor says he wouldn't have allowed me to keep the girl here for one minute. I am still in bed as it is, from the bad effects of the shock of the whole affair. I made Alec write something for the paper yesterday, denying the

report that we were entertaining the couple here. I think you're absolutely crazy to receive such a creature in your house. You know you're new in Will's set, and I understand they're awfully particular. If you tie up with any common specimens like that you'll simply kill yourself socially. However, it's your affair. Do as you please."

"Thanks," I said, and stuffed the charming epistle into the kitchen stove.

My real difficulty, however, lay with Madge herself. She seemed to be absolutely sure that she was the most charming creature in the world. I never saw anyone put on such airs. She'd wear her cheap lace and flashy finery with all the confidence of a duchess. She'd flaunt her newly acquired knowledge of New York theatres and hotels with an air of sophistication that was ludicrous, and she'd make eyes at anyone from the clerk who fitted her shoes to solemn old Will at dinner at night. She disdained to ask my advice on a single subject and she treated my humblest suggestion as a perfect insult. For two weeks I saw Oliver flush and try to keep his eyes from meeting mine every time Madge opened her mouth to speak. I began to despair.

Then, suddenly, one evening I found my poor brother in the gloomy library, brooding over an open fire. His head was in his hand, his elbow on his knee. I had never spoken to Oliver directly about Madge. I didn't now. I simply said, "Want me to read out loud to you?"

"She wasn't like this at Glenning Falls," he burst out miserably, not stirring. "I want you to know it, because—well, I suppose you wonder why I ever was attracted to her. I wonder sometimes myself—now." He stopped a moment, then went on talking straight into the fire. "I used to see a lot of her, you see. Every night and every morning. She used to peck my laugh and bring it up to me to the grove near the works every noon. I used to look forward to having her come—a lot. Glenning Falls is the deadliest hole you ever struck, and—well—Madge was bright and full of fun. Upon my word, he broke off. "I've seen a lot of girls one time and another, winners too, but somehow they none of them took such a hold on me as Madge. I thought she'd learn quickly enough, as soon as I brought her down into civilization, and so, anyway, I married her. Since—well, it's no go, that's all. It's been a bully of you to take her in, but I see clearly enough it can't work. Of course I mean to stick to her."

He went on. "I suppose I've simply got to find a job out West somewhere, a long way off from everything and everyone I know or care about, and clear out. I mean to do the right thing." Then raising his eyes to mine he said with a queer, forced smile, "I guess my fun's all over, Bobby."

To be concluded next Saturday.

Shipping Trade Prospects.

Presiding at the annual meeting of the General Steam Navigation Company, Mr. Richard White said that the company throughout nearly the whole of 1913 had brisk and active conditions of business. A deplorable incident of the period under review was the strike at Granton and Leith, which interfered with the Edinburgh business for about six weeks. After providing for depreciation, the directors recommended a dividend of 6 per cent. on the Ordinary shares and the transfer of £10,000 to the reserve fund. Trade was now slackening, a large amount of tonnage had been added to the commercial fleets of the world, and a further considerable amount only awaited completion to be placed in the water; but, so far as one could learn, new orders were not now being given out.

SHORT SERMON.

Are there too many preachers? Not if they are the right kind of preachers. There's no doubt that many preachers should have been carpenters or salesmen or lawyers or farmers—mostly the latter, because about 90 per cent. of city preachers come from the country, where they were trained to look upon the problems of the church from the standpoint of the farmer.

The result is that many of them are running their city churches upon an elaborated country church program. They appeal to the city folk who have come from the country—unless these country people have got the spirit of the city born.

Ministers of this type aren't making a dent on the city. Often they realize their helplessness, and they're become discouraged, ready to throw up their work. On the other hand, there are strong, virile men in the ministry, who, whole souled and warm hearted, are throwing themselves into their city tasks and winning out because of their love for people and because they are willing to work hard for them—but principally because they know how.

There is no house-pious method and there is no panacea for preachers any more than there is for the rest of mankind. If the Lord wanted to save the world through a miracle he wouldn't need the preachers.

The tasks of the church in the city are becoming increasingly difficult. This is true not only as they have to do with the social problems of the poor, but the social and personal problems of the rich. Don't let's put the entire responsibility upon the preachers. In the first place, few of us are ready to hold them responsible for our present social and economic conditions. Some men would like to do so, but this is hardly a square deal. There are others to blame for the situation. So far as the condition in the church is concerned, there are some deacons and elders and trustees and vestrymen who must share the responsibility. Somebody recently said that the word "ecclesia" means "to sit on things." And this left-handed characterization of some church-governing bodies isn't far from the truth.

I once had a notion that if a minister had the majority of his people with him, he was all right, so far as carrying out his programme was concerned. But I discovered that one man and sometimes one woman in his church could make his life a perfect hell.

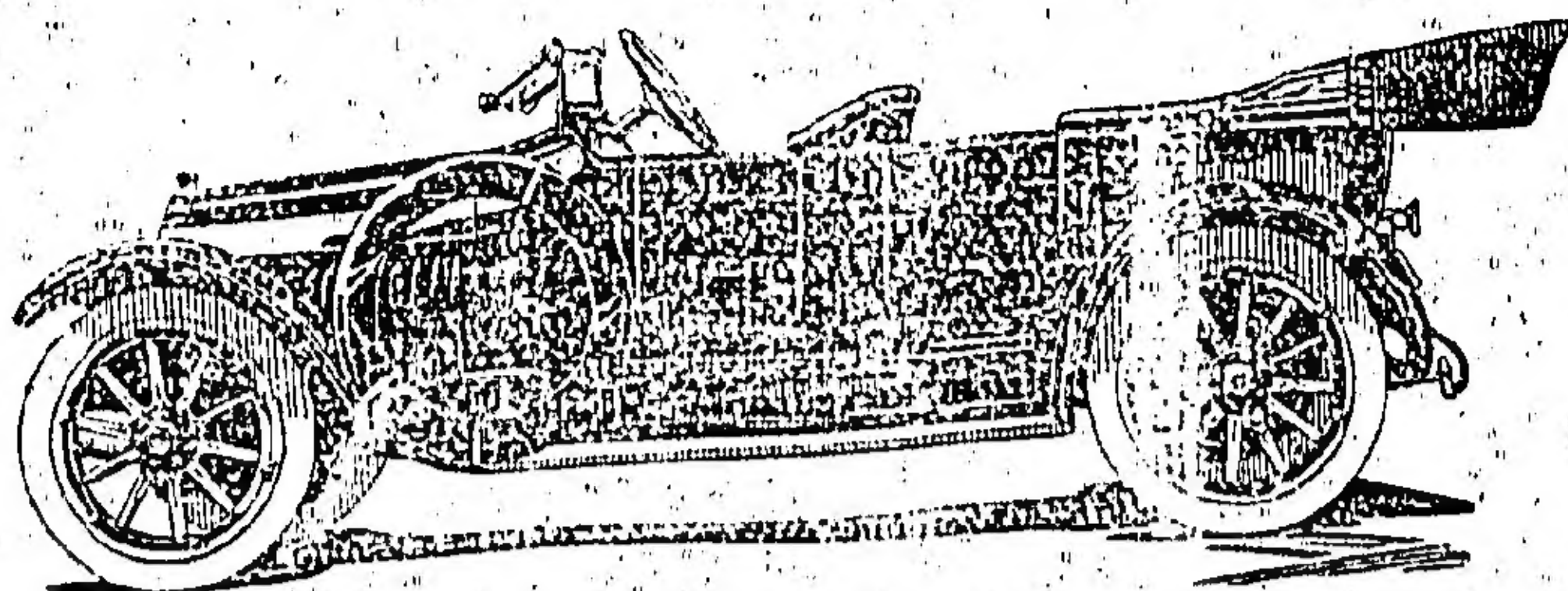
It's a big mistake to suppose that the majority rules the church—it's the minority—sometimes a minority of one. And this one need not necessarily be a rich man or woman. It may be some comparatively poor person, who, nevertheless, has the faculty of tying up the entire enterprise.

No man ought to be a preacher, if, by any possibility, he can do anything else. He will be a lot better off in the end, and maybe the church will be better off, too. But if he is persuaded that he has a real "call"—if he can say with Paul the Apostle, "Woe is me if I preach not the gospel," then there's nothing else that he can do but to preach. We can't have too many of the latter kind. No matter how many others there may be in the field, such a preacher will make a place for himself.

There are many places open, too—big places for big men. There are tasks that require the best blood and brain that God ever gave any man. No man is too good for the job.

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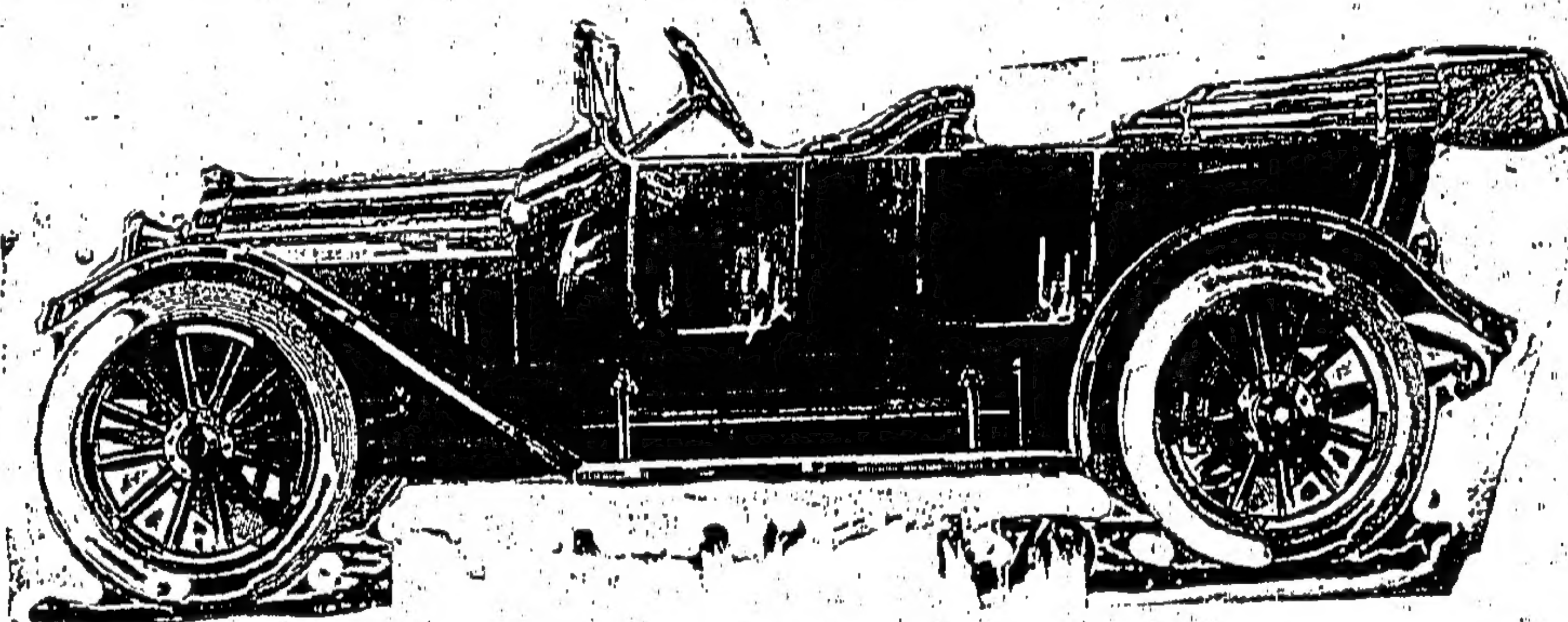
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TIENSIN via W'wei	Chipsang	Tues., 19th May at daylight
SHANGHAI	Wosang	Wed., 20th May at daylight
SHANGHAI, Kobe & Moji	Namsang	Sat., 23rd May at daylight
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 23rd May at 2 p.m.
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London, Rotterdam & Antwerp	Card'shire	J. M. Co.	18, May
Marseilles via Ports	Dumbea	M. M.	19, May
Havre, D'Kirk, & Hamburg	Schwarzburg	H. A. L.	19, May
Marseilles via S'gon, S'pore, C'bo, Port Said	Cordillere	M. M. Co.	19, May
M'les, L'don A'werp via S'pore etc.	Kaga M.	N. Y. K.	20, May
London, via Usual Ports of Call	India	P. & O.	23, May
M'les, R'dam, H'burg & A'werp	Brisgavia	H. A. L.	26, May
London, Hull and Antwerp	Glencara	S. T. Co.	19, May
M'les, Havre, Bremen & H'burg	Altmark	H. A. L.	28, May
Rotterdam, Hamburg & A'werp	Brassila	H. A. L.	4, June
Havre & Hamburg	Furst Bulow	H. A. L.	5, June
R'dam, Hamburg & Antwerp	Wuertburg	H. A. L.	19, June
Marseilles & Hamburg	Sudmark	M. Co.	Mo. June
M'les, R'dam, H'burg & Bremen	Helgoland	M. Co.	B. July
Marseilles, Rotterdam etc.	Sogovia	H. A. L.	4, July
Havre, Emden & Hamburg	Goldenfels	H. A. L.	13, July
R'dam, Hamburg & Antwerp	Preussen	H. A. L.	16, July

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

San F'co via Manila & Japan &c.	Chiyo M.	T. K. K.	19, May
V'toria, B.C.S' via Shanghai &c.	Ati M.	N. Y. K.	19, May
Boston & New York	Kioto	B. L.	25, May
San F'co via Manila & Japan &c.	China	C. P. R.	27, May
V'toria, B.C., T'ma via S'hai &c.	Panama M.	O. S. K.	27, May
Victoria, V'wer, S'le & P'land	C'shire	J. M. Co.	28, May
Vancouver, etc.	E. of India	C. P. R.	28, May
V'toria, V'wer, S'le, T. & P.	Car'shire	J. M. Co.	28, May
1'te, Fiume V'ce, via S'pore etc.	Nippon	S. W. Co.	5, June
New York via Ports & Suez Canal	Indrani	S. T. Co.	5, June
V'toria, B.C., T'ma via S'hai &c.	Saxonia	O. S. K.	11, June
V'toria, V'wer, S'le & P'land (Or)	Saxonia	H. A. L.	10, June
Victoria, V'wer, S'le & P. (Or)	Andalusia	H. A. L.	31, Jul
Vancouver via S'hai, Japan etc.	Monteale	C. P. R.	1, Jul
V'toria, V'wer, S'le & P. (Or)	Belgravia	H. A. L.	8, Sep

AUSTRALIA.

Fremantle	Suisang	J. M. Co.	28, May
Aust. alia	Empire	G. L. Co.	29, May
Australian Ports via Manila	Kumano M.	N. Y. K.	3, June
Australia	St. Albans	G. L. Co.	19, June
Australia	Eastern	G. L. Co.	10, July

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN

Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Polynesien	M. M. Co.	17, May
Tamsui via Swatow and Amoy	Daiji Maru	O. S. K.	17, May
Shanghai, Chefoo & Newchwang	Foochow	B. & S.	17, May
Ningpo	Chihli	B. & S.	17, May
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	19, May
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Tear	B. & S.	19, May
Tientsin via Swatow & Weihai	Chipsang	J. M. Co.	19, May
Shanghai	Liangchow	B. & S.	19, May
Foochow via Swatow & Amoy	Kaijo M.	O. S. K.	20, May
Kobe and Yokohama	Miyasakim.	N. Y. K.	20, May
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Wosang	J. M. Co.	20, May
Shanghai	Bo-kyun	M. Co.	21, May
Bombay via Singapore Colombo	Devanba	P. & O.	21, May
Manila, Mangarin, Cebu & Iloilo	Colombo M.	N. Y. K.	21, May
Kobe and Yokohama	Zafiro	S. T. & Co.	22, May
Tientsin via Weihaiwei	Kanagawa M.	N. Y. K.	22, May
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Cheongshing J. M. Co.	J. M. Co.	22, May
Singapore, Batavia, Cheribon, etc.	Hokuto M.	D. & Co.	23, May
Kobe	Cobluz	M. Co.	26, May
Manila, Cebu & Iloilo	Chihuz	B. & S.	26, May
Kobe and Moji	Yatsing	J. M. Co.	27, May
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Sogovia	H. A. L.	28, May
Kobe via Shanghai, Yokohama	E. F. & F.	S. W. Co.	30, May
Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Y'ama	Navara	P. & O.	End May
Manila, Mangarin, Cebu & Iloilo	Rubi	S. T. Co.	1, June
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	2, June
Bombay via Singapore etc.	Luzon M.	O. S. K.	5, June
Shanghai	Africa	S. W. Co.	5, June
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Preussen	H. A. L.	8, June
Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Banri M.	D. & Co.	10, June
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Silesia	H. A. L.	18, June
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	C. F. Laeiz	H. A. L.	3, July
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Senegambia	H. A. L.	17, July
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Yandia	H. A. L.	27, July
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Alesia	H. A. L.	14, Aug.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, &c.	Tjibotap	J. O. J. L.	Q. desp.
Japan	Tjilatjap	J. O. J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjilatjap	J. O. J. L.	Q. desp.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, &c.	Tjilatjap	J. O. J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjilatjap	J. O. J. L.	Q. desp.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

VESSELS ADVERTISED TO DEPART TO-MORROW.

For	Vessels.
Swatow	Haimun
Ho'how	Chidlar
Swatow	Daiji Maru
Shanghai	Polynesien

VESSELS ADVERTISED TO ARRIVE TO-MORROW.

From	Vessel.
Europe	Polynesien

CANADIAN MAIL.

The C. P. R. s.s. EMPRESS OF ASIA left Vancouver on the 3rd May, between 6 & 8 p.m.

The C. P. R. s.s. EMPRESS OF JAPAN left Yokohama on the 9th May between 2 & 4 p.m.

The C. P. R. s.s. EMPRESS OF INDIA left Yokohama on the 14th inst. at 6 p.m. and was due to arrive at Kobe on the 15th inst. at 6 p.m.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. s.s. CHINA sailed from Yokohama for Hongkong on the 8th inst. at noon, via Manila.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The I. G. M. s.s. COBLENZ left Sydney on the 2nd inst. at 2 p.m. and may be expected here on or about the 24th inst.

The E. & A. s.s. ST. ALBANS from Sydney etc., left Port Darwin for this port via Timor and Manila on the 11th inst. and may be expected to arrive here on or about the 23rd inst.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The N. Y. K. s.s. AKI MARU (American Line) left Yokohama for this port on the 10th inst.

The N. Y. K. s.s. SADO MARU (American Line) left Seattle for this port on the 21st Apr. and is expected here on the 24th inst.

The N. Y. K. s.s. KITANO MARU (European Line) left London for this port via ports on the 25th Apr. and is expected here on the 3rd June.

The s.s. DUNERA sailed from Calcutta on the 1st May, and may be expected here on or about the 17th inst.

The A. O. Line s.s. CHANGSHA left Sydney on the 5th inst. for Hongkong (via Queensland ports, Darwin, Zamboanga and Manila) and may be expected to arrive here on or about 28th May.

The H. A. L. s.s. ARABIA left Tientsin on the 12th inst. a.m. and may be expected here on or about the 16th inst.

The N. D. L. Freight s.s. BORKEUM left Singapore on the 12th inst. and may be expected here on or about the 19th inst. at 7 a.m.

The Ben Line s.s. BENLARIQ from Leith, Middlebro and London left Singapore for this port on the 21st inst. and may be expected to arrive here on or about the 20th inst.

The s.s. GLENSTRAE passed the Suez Canal on the 12th inst. for Hongkong via Straits.

The I. C. S. N. s.s. NAMSANG from Calcutta is due at Hongkong on the 21st May.

The I. C. S. N. s.s. YATSHING from Calcutta is due at H'kong on the 25th inst.

The I. C. S. N. s.s. CHEONGSHING from Weihaiwei is due at H'kong on the 17th inst.

The I. C. S. N. s.s. WAISHING from Wuhu to Canton passed Woo Sung on the 14th inst. and is due at Hongkong on the 17th inst.

The S. L. s.s. CARNARVONSHIRE from Hongkong is due at Hongkong on the 4th inst.

The S. L. s.s. RADNORSHIRE from Portland is due at H'kong on the 23rd May.

The s.s. CITY OF NORWICH left Singapore on the 14th inst. and is due here on the 10th inst. a.m.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Fausang, E. s.s. 4,410, Malkin 6th inst.	Swatow, Gen & Rice—Chinese.
Hainan, Chinese, 1,997, D. D. Rosa, 6th inst.	—Chaofo, 1st inst. Gen.—C. M. S. N. & Co.
Hitachi Maru, Jap. s.s. 4,114, T. Laton, 6th inst.	—Singapore, Gen.—N. Y. K.
Siberia, Am. s.s. 5,655, A. Zeder, 6th inst.	—San Francisco, 7th ult. Gen.—P. M. & Co.
Fuiching, Chinese s.s. A. B. Baines, 3rd inst.	—Shanghai, Gen.—C. M. S. N. & Co.
Kumang, Br. s.s. 2,017, Wheeler, 4th inst.	—Moji, 29th ult. Coal—J. M. and Co.
Nikko Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,446, R. Takeda, 4th inst.	—Nagasaki, Gen.—N. Y. K.
Promellus, Norw. s.s. 1,042, Jonson, 4th inst.	—Bangkok, 27th ult. Rice—Chinese.
Hanoi, Fr. s.s. 739, Ch. Le Chevallier, 7th inst.	—Hulphong, 5th inst. Gen.—A. D. Masty.
Kamor, Norw. s.s. 943, Jalok Munas, 7th inst.	—Kwangsin, 4th inst. Gen.—J. C. J. L.
Lyceum, German, 1,238, Z. Absharon	—Saigon, 4th inst. Rice
Phyan, Br. s.s. 1,130, Patrick, 9th inst.	—Fulo Samba, 2nd inst. Cass oil—A. P. Co.
Aki Maru, Jap. s.s. 4,002, J. Noma, 10th inst.	—Shanghai, 7th inst. Gen.—N. Y. K.
Chiyu Maru, Jap. s.s. 7,250, Wm. W. Greene, 8th inst.	—San Francisco, 11th ult. Gen.—P. K. K.
Locks, Ger. s.s. 1,210, Gerlek, 10th inst.	—Hohow, 9th inst. Rice—B. and S.
Rajah, Ger. s.s. 1,270, C. Rosinsky, 11th inst.	—Sundak, 5th inst. Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Takung, Br. s.s. 977, W. McClure, 10th inst.	—Swatow, 9th inst. Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Tjillwong, Dut. s.s. 3,016, J. P. Scholtou, 10th inst.	—Shanghai, Beans & G.—C. J. L.
Torilla, Br. s.s. 3,189, C. J. Swanson, 10th inst.	—Japan, 6th inst. Gen.—D. S. & Co.
Foochow, Br. s.s. 1,223, Y. R. Omen, 11th inst.	—Saigon, 8th inst. Rice—B. & S.
Laertes, Br. s.s. 1,350, Cr. Wawn, 12th inst.	—Saigon, 7th inst. Rice—Chinese.
Japan, Br. s.s. 3,306, A. Seddon, 12th inst.	—Calcutta, Gen.—D. S. & Co.
Uckermar, Ger. s.s. 2,652, W. Kassan, 12th inst.	—Shanghai, 9th inst. Gen.—H. A. L.
Chihli, Br. s.s. 1,223, R. W. Lloyd, 12th inst.	—Saigon, 7th inst. Rice—B. & S.
Brileas, Norw. s.s. 859, T. A. Johnson, 12th inst.	—Bangkok, 5

SHARE REPORT.

COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

STOCK.	To-day's Closing Price	Number of Shares	Par Value	Paid Up	1913. Highest	1913. Lowest	1914. Highest, May 8th to May 15th	1914. Lowest, May 8th to May 15th	Last Dividend and Date
Banks.									
H'kong & Shanghai Banking Corp.	\$810 s.	120,000	\$125	all	835 Jan.	790 Aug.	810	810	£2 & 5/- bonus at ex. 1/11/13/16 equal to £23 28 for 1/2 year ending 31/12/13
Marine Insurance, Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.	332 1/2 s.	10,000	\$210	51	349 Oct.	270 Jan.	332 1/2	332 1/2	£18 for 1912.
North China Ins. Co., Ltd.	1140	10,000	£15	5	137 1/2 Aug.	131 Jan.	140	140	Final of 10 p.c. making 20 p.c. for 1912
Union Ins. Society of Canton, Ltd.	\$765 b	12,400	\$50	101	845 April	784 Sept.	\$765	\$765	Final of 420 making 450 for 1912 and Interim of 450 for 1913
Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ltd.	\$124	12,000	\$100	80	200 April	185 June	195	194	Final of 112 mak. 115 for 1912 & Int. of 33 for 1913
Fire Insurances.									
China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	\$145 s.	20,000	\$100	70	161 1/2 Dec.	146 May	145	145	£10 for 1912
H'kong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	\$388 b.	8,000	\$250	50	385 Jan.	354 May	388	368	\$27 for 1912
Shipping.									
China & Manila S.S. Co., Ltd.	\$81	30,000	\$25	all	111 1/2 June.	71 1/2 Oct.	8	8	£1 for 1906
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	\$31	20,000	\$50	all	42 May	30 Oct.	31	31	\$2.50 for year ending 30/6/13
Hongkong & C. M. S. S. Co., Ltd.	27 b.	80,000	\$15	all	29 1/2 Aug.	27 April	27	27	Interim of 1/2 for half year ending 30/6/13
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	\$67 1/2	60,000	\$5	all	99 April	75 Aug.	67 1/2	67	3% Interim a/c year 1913 on preferred shares
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.	102/6 b.	3,797,610	£1	all	118/- April	98/6 Oct.	104/6	102/6	Interim of 1/- making 2/- for 1913 Coupon No. 21
Star Ferry Company, Ltd.	\$43 s.	40,000	\$10	all	53 Oct.	32 1/2 Jan.	48	47	£2 on 10,000 shares 1st issue
Refineries.									
China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	\$92 1/2 s.	20,000	\$100	all	112 Jan.	92 1/2 Aug.	85	82 1/2	£3 for 1913
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	\$28 s.	7,000	\$100	all	40 Jan.	31 Dec.	28	28	£3 for 1897
Mining.									
Kailan Mining Admin'n. Co., Ltd.	38 s. div.	1,000,000	£1	all	37/- Dec.	30/- July	39/-	39/-	Interim of 1/- for 1913 Coupon No. 3
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	\$3	200,000	£1	all	4 1/4 Jan.	3 Aug.	3	3	1/2 for 1909
Tronoh Mines Ltd.	31/6	160,000	£1	all	88/- Feb.	38/- Dec.	3 1/2	30/-	1/- mak. 7/8 a/c. 1913
Docks, Wharves and Godowns.									
Hongkong & K. W. & G. Co., Ltd.	\$81	60,000	\$50	all	99 July	74 Mar.	81	80	£3.50 for year 1913
H'kong & W'poo D Co., Ltd.	\$62 s.	50,000	\$50	all	80 June	56 Jan.	64	62	£3 dividend for year 1913
Shanghai Dock & Eng. Co., Ltd.	\$71	55,700	£100	all	72 Jan.	51 July	60	57 1/2	Tls. 3 for 1912
Shanghai & H'kew W. Co., Ltd.	\$114	63,000	£100	all	113 1/2 May	103 Jan.	94	94	Interim of Tls 3 for 1913
Land, Hotels and Buildings.									
Anglo Szechuan Land Co., Ltd. (Old)	124	25,000	£100	all	125 Aug.	112 Mar.	94	94	Tls. 6 on 22.2.10
H'kong Hotel Co., Ltd. (Old)	\$123 1/2	12,000	\$50	25	125	112	123 1/2	123 1/2	£7 on old shares, £3.50 on new shares for year 31/12/13
H'kong Land Investment Co., Ltd.	\$112 b.	50,000	\$100	all	118 July	101 Jan.	112	112	£3 1/2 for year ending 31/12/13
H'kong & W'poo D Co., Ltd.	\$74 s. b.	150,000	\$10	all	94 Jan.	78 Feb.	71	71	50 cents for 1913
K'loon Land & Building Co., Ltd.	\$44 b.	60,000	\$50	all	46 Aug.	33 Feb.	44	44	£2.80 for 1913
Shanghai Land Co., Ltd.	\$91	78,000	£50	all	74 1/2 June	54 1/2 Jan.	91	90	Interim of 5 p.c. for year end 30/6/13
West Point Building Co., Ltd.	\$73 b.	12,500	\$50	all	74 1/2 June	54 1/2 Jan.	91	90	£2.25 for half year ending 31/12/13
Manila M'pole Hotel	p.8	15,000	p.10	all	136 Mar.	104 Sept.	106	97	5 per cent. for 1910
Cotton Mills.									
Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	\$118	20,000	£50	all	148 1/2 Nov.	120 July	120	115	Tls. 15 for year ending 31/10/13
Hongkong Cotton Co., Ltd.	\$8 s.	125,000	\$10	all	10 1/4 April	7 1/2 Dec.	8	8	50 cents 31/7/08
Kung Yik	10 1/2 b.	75,000	£10	all	15 1/2 Jan.	12 1/2 July	11	10 1/2	Tls. 1 1/2 for year ending 31/11/13
Laou Kung Mow	75	8,000	£100	all	112 Jan.	93 Sept.	79	72 1/2	Tls. 12 for 1913
Shanghai Cottons	\$101	50,000	£50	all	136 Mar.	104 Sept.	106	97	Tls. 10 for year ending 30/6/13
Miscellaneous.									
China Borneo Company, Ltd.	\$12	60,000	\$5	all	11 1/2 May	9 April	12	12	£1.20 for 1913
China Light & Power Co., Ltd.	\$4.10 s.	50,000	\$5	all	5 Nov.	2.03 Jan.	4.10	4.10	6% for year ending 28.2.06
Do. (Spec. shares)	\$8 1/2	50,000	\$1	all	9 1/2 Feb.	8 1/2 May	8 1/2	8 1/2	70 cts. for 1913
China Prov't. L. & M. Co., Ltd.	\$37 1/2	200,000	\$10	all	29 Oct.	2 1/2 Jan.	37 1/2	37 1/2	£1.30 for year end 31/7/13
Dairy Farm Company, Ltd.	6 1/2	400,000	\$0	all	7.80 Nov.	4.10 Jan.	6 1/2	6 1/2	40 cts. for 1911
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	\$142 s. div.	9,000	\$1	all	49 Dec.	26 Jan.	45	44 1/2	£1.50 per share for 1913
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	\$180 b.	5,000	£25	all	200 Jan.	15 Jan.	185	180	Final of 7 making 89 for 1913
Hongkong Ice Company, Ltd.	\$22 1/2 b.	6,000	\$0	all	25 1/4 July	19 Jan.	22 1/2	22 1/2	£2 for 913
Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ltd.	8/-	325,000	£1	all	9/6 Sept.	4/9 Jan.	8/3	8/-	Interim div. of 1/4 d. per share for 1913
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	142 1/2	250,000	£10	all	75 Jan.	19 Sept.	46	42	Interim of T. 1 making T. 2 a/c 1913
Peak Tramway Co., Ltd. (Old)	\$10 b.	25,000	\$0	all	11 1/4 April	9 Sept.	10 1/2	10 1/2	80 cts. on fully paid shares and 8 cts. on 1/2 paid shares for year ending 30.4.13
Do (New)	\$3 cts. s.	5,000	\$10	all	1.00 Jan.	90 cts. June	93 cts.	93 cts.	None
Philippines	\$5	75,000	\$10	all	10	—	5	5	£1.50 for 1910
H. Price & Co., Ltd.	\$6	13,000	\$50	all	—	—	6	6	None
Societe des Pulpes et Papier-teries du Tonkin	\$135	18,000	£10	all	—	—	135	135	No dividend this year.
Shanghai Sumatras	\$44 s.	20,000	\$5	all	5.00 May	3.50 Oct.	4 1/4	4 1/4	50 cts. for year ending 31/5/12
Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.	\$20 s.	50,000	£10	all	18 1/4 May	13 1/4 Feb.	20	20	£1.25 per share for year ending 31/12/13
Union Water-boat Co., Ltd.	\$8 s.	90,000	\$10	all	8 1/2 May	6 1/4 Jan.	8	8	50 cts. for year ending 30.6.13
A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.	\$8 1/2 s.	5,000	\$7	all	11 July	9 Jan.	8 1/2	8 1/2	None
William Powell, Limited.	\$22 b.	6,000	\$20	all	—	—	22	22	None
S. C. Morning Post	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

WRIGHT & HORNBY,
Share and General Brokers.

6, Des Voeux Road Central Tel. address, Rectitude
THE TELEGRAPH DOES NOT HOLD ITSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE QUOTATIONS.

SHARE REPORT.

Messrs Wright and Hornby, in their weekly share report, dated May 16, state:—
The local market remains dull and inactive with very little business passing. All the Shanghai Cotton Mills have had a sharp decline but close firmer.
Bar Silver is quoted 26 15-16 per oz ready and 27d per oz for forward delivery, market dull.
Para Rubber is quoted from London at 2/10 1/2 per lb. and the market for shares quiet.
Banks:—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks remain unchanged with sellers at \$810. London quotes 28 3/4.
Marine Insurance:—Quotations are steady at \$332 1/2 at which rate sales are reported. North China can be obtained at Tls. 140.
Union declined to \$780 early in the week but close with buyers at \$765 at which rate a fair number of shares have changed hands.
Yangtze close with a nominal quotation of \$19 1/2.
Fire Insurances:—China Fires are on offer at \$145 with no business to report. Hongkong Fires a firm with buyers at \$388, are firm at \$27 1/2. Indo-Chinas remain steady at \$67 1/2. Shell Transports have been placed during the week at 104/8 but close with buyers at 102/6. London quotes 103/6 middle price. Star Ferries are quoted \$48 sellers, after sales at \$47.
Shipping:—China Manilas can be obtained at \$8 1/2. Douglases have sellers at \$31. Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats are firm at \$27. Indo-Chinas remain steady at \$67 1/2. Shell Transports have been placed during the week at 104/8 but close with buyers at 102/6. London quotes 103/6 middle price. Star Ferries are quoted \$48 sellers, after sales at \$47.

Docks Wharves and Godowns:

—Kowloon Wharves close steady at \$81 at which rate sales are reported. Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have sellers at \$82. Shanghai Docks are quoted at Tls 57 1/2 in the North and Hongkong Wharves are offering at Tls 94.
—Lands, Hotels and Buildings:—Hongkong Hotels remain firm at \$123 1/2. There are buyers of Hongkong Lands at \$112. Humphreys Estates have buyers at \$7 1/2. Kowloon Lands remain unchanged at \$44. West Point is firm with buyers at \$72 1/2. Shanghai Lands have been done at Tls 90 at which rate they remain steady.

—Refineries:—China Sugars have weakened since our last report and close with sellers at \$82 1/2. Luzons are quoted \$23 nominal.
—Mining:—Tronohs have improved to 31/8. Raubs can be obtained at \$3. Kailans are on offer at 38/- ex the dividend just paid. The Langkat output published on Tuesday last for the previous seven days was 1,778 tons or a decline of 103 tons from the previous week. The market in these shares has dropped from Tls. 48 to Tls. 42 at which rate shares have been placed for the May Settlement.

—Cotton Mills:—Hongkong Cottons are offering at \$82 1/2. Lows are quoted Tls. 118. Shanghai Cottons Tls. 101. Laou Kung Mows Tls. 75 and Kung Yiks Tls. 10 1/2 buyers.

—Miscellaneous:—There are buyers of China Borneos at \$12. Dairy Farms at \$37 1/2. Lees at \$190. Hongkong Ropes at \$22 1/2. Hongkong Low Level Trams at 8/- Peak Trams (old) at \$10. Steam Laundries at \$41.2 and South China Morning Posts at \$22. There are sellers of China Light and Powers at \$4 10, China Providents at \$8 1/4, Green Island Cements at \$6 1/4, Hongkong Electric at \$42, ex dividend and Union Waterboats at \$20.
—Quotations received from London by cable to-day:—
Banks 232 Middle price.
Indos 145/-
Shells 103/6
Tronohs 31/8
Trams 8/3

Notices

THE CHINA PROVIDENT
LOAN AND MORTGAGE
CO., LTD.
(Capital Paid up...£1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.
Goods received on Storage.
Advances made on Merchandise.
Loans made on the Provident System.
(Rates and Particulars on application.)

The Office of
TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF
WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c.,
Undertaken and Executed,
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 19th March, 1908

PEAK TRAMWAY CO.
LIMITED.

TABLE

WEEK DAYS.			
7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M.	8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M.	Every 15 Min.	10 MIN.
8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.	"	10 MIN.
9.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M.	"	10 MIN.
10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M.	11.00 A.M. to 12.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
11.00 A.M. to 12.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.	3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M.	9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.	11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.	3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M.	9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.	11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.	3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M.	9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.	11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.	3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M.	9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.	11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.	3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M.	9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.	11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.	3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M.	9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.	11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.	3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M.	9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.	11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.	3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M.	9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.	11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.	3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M.	9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.	11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.	3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M.	9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.	11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.	3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M.	9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.	11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.	3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M.	9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.	11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.	3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M.	9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.	11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.	3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M.	9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.	11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.	3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M.	9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.	11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.	3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.

